



XVIII YEAR.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1897.—TWO PARTS: 14 PAGES.

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AMUSEMENTS

LOS ANGELES THEATER—**Feb. 10.** COMMENCING WEDNESDAY. **Modjeska.** **Mr. Joseph Haworth.** **THE PITH OF COMEDY.** **THE PITH OF COMEDY.** **THE PITH OF COMEDY.**

OPHEUM-TONIGHT. **Lieut. Noble.** **Lieut. Noble.** **Lieut. Noble.** **Lieut. Noble.**

BURBANK THEATER. **TONIGHT AND REMAINDER OF WEEK.** **Matinee SATURDAY.** **Great Play.** **Great Play.** **Great Play.**

HAZARD'S PAVILION. **Don't Forget the Colored Baby Show.** **MEXICAN NATIONAL HYMN.** **SPANISH AND MEXICAN DAY.**

HAZARD'S PAVILION. **Grand Labor Demonstration.** **FRIDAY, FEB. 5.** **LABOR DAY.** **Home Products Exhibition.**

DAVID, THE SHEPHERD BOY. **TONIGHT—8 P.M.** **Great Musical Event.** **Great Musical Event.** **Great Musical Event.**

WILLARD BUILDING. **388 and 390 S. Spring Street.** **SEVENTH ANNUAL.** **Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show.**

STRICT FARM, SOUTH PASADENA. **Open Daily to** **SIXTY GIANT BIRDS—TWENTY CHICKENS A FEW WEEKS OLD.**

EL SINORE. **THE PEAK OF WINTER RESORTS—A Combination of** **LAKE, MOUNTAIN AND CANYON SCENERY.**

PHOTOGRAPHS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. **TWELVE MEDALS.** **UNQUESTIONABLE MERIT.**

ONERGAN & CALKINS. **GOLD AND SILVER REFINERS AND** **ASSAYERS—Analyzing ores a specialty.**

INGLESIDE FLORAL COMPANY. **140 South Spring Street.** **flowers.** **flowers.** **flowers.**

REDONDO CARNATIONS. **AND CHOICE ROSES: CUT FLOWERS** **and floral designs.** **and floral designs.**

BLANCHARD-FITZGERALD MUSIC CO. **Everything in** **Musical.** **Musical.** **Musical.**

The Morning's News in The Times **IN BRIEF.** **The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12.**

Morgan's probable choice. **A thousand raised for the Good Samaritan.** **Awards at the poultry show.** **Francisco-American night at the Home Product.**

IS HE GUILTY?

Duckworth's Fate in the Balance.

The Committee to Render Its Report Today.

The Culprit Affects Confidence in the Outcome.

Staffing of the Pay Roll Justified on the Grounds That the Government Belongs to the Spoils—Simply Paid Political Debts.

[BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.] SACRAMENTO, Feb. 3.—[Special Dispatch.] The Duckworth investigation has closed and tomorrow in executive session the special committee will consider its findings. The committee members have not to all appearances tonight settled upon what shall be their verdict, for ex-Senator Bruce, by the magic of his tongue, made it clear that the committee was limited to one question, whether or not fraud had been committed by the chief clerk for his own benefit. For a mere prediction the following may be given: Chairman Wayne, Emmons and Boone will find against Duckworth. Dr. Keables, Strain, Stansell and Kenyon may find against him, but hold the members equally responsible. Chynoweth, for the prosecution, in a five-minute argument based his case on the fact that after Duckworth sent to the public printer what he himself called in his testimony the official list of attacks, he wrote a letter from the Golden Eagle Hotel asking the printer to add certain names to the list, which he had "omitted." Chynoweth claimed that this constituted the alteration of a public document within the meaning of the Penal Code. Bruce's argument, while reviewing the testimony briefly, made a point on the resolution under which the committee was acting, and claimed that the charge of fraud is the only thing to be considered, claiming, of course, that no fraud had been committed. Duckworth's letter, soliciting the support of the committee, was a masterpiece of members-elect for his candidacy. Bruce styled the "most decent, respectable communication ever sent by a man seeking office."

He declared the people are not insisting on little "kitchen economies," and boldly asserted the doctrine that to the "victor belongs the spoils." Duckworth, said Bruce, had only been paying a debt of gratitude in placing these names on the temporary roll, and it was apparent he had appointed no more attachments than were necessary, for, while he named 108 there are now on the permanent roll 155. This clever point elicited smiles even from some of the committee members. He claimed that from the President down, it was customary to reward faithful workers with places, and that Cabinet patronage was distributed with that end in view. This side shot at Chairman Wayne was appreciated more by Duckworth's friends than the other side.

The committee decided that their only business was to report their findings to the House and let the latter decide what should be done with Duckworth.

The chief clerk tonight introduced in turn the members of the committee to the big dictionary on his desk and expatiated on the definition of "fraud." He appears more confident tonight that the outcome will be satisfactory to him. The bill allowing cities to take their own census passed the Assembly, means an increase in the number and pay of Los Angeles letter carriers.

Senator Andrews says that four of the five Library Trustees elected at the joint session of the Senate and Assembly today are for W. W. Seaman, formerly of Los Angeles, for State Librarian. The trustees elected were Jacob Neff, Frank Ryan, Bradner W. Lee, Dr. Thomas Flint and A. B. Lemmon.

DUCKWORTH'S SIDE.

Defense of the Chief Clerk Before the Investigators.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.] SACRAMENTO, Feb. 3.—Duckworth's side was presented today before the committee of seven. Frank C. Jordan, Alameda's County clerk, testified that he had asked Duckworth to appoint Wesley Dixon.

Grant Towle stated that he had sent a blank power of attorney to Gunzendorf, who had returned it for \$56. He had not attempted to cash this warrant because Duckworth had requested him not to do so. Witness could not remember whether this was after the publication of the temporary-roll scandal. He could not remember where he got the blank power of attorney. Bruce asked Duckworth at this juncture if he had notified Towle that there was \$56 due Gunzendorf. Duckworth answered in the negative, and Towle said that he had read it in the Journal.

R. R. Duckworth testified that he was never a partner of H. Friedman in any manner. He said that Farmer had approached him and asked him if there were any of the attacks whose warrants he could cash. Duckworth said that he thought it was too late. Later he met Campbell, who said that he wanted to cash his warrant and he introduced him to Farmer. The latter called attention to the fact that

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The Attorney-Generalship Still Held Open.

Kentuckians Urge St. John Boyle for the Place.

Henry C. Payne's Chances for Postmaster-General are not Good—J. Addison Porter to be McKinley's Private Secretary.

[BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.] CANTON (O.), Feb. 3.—[Special Dispatch.] The report that Judge Goff of West Virginia will not be able to accept a place in the Cabinet has never been confirmed, and while it has been assumed that Judge Goff is no longer a Cabinet possibility, there is, too, a pretty strong suspicion that the matter has been definitely decided. The Southern Republicans who have friends to suggest for Cabinet appointments, are proceeding upon the theory that Judge Goff is no longer being considered.

An influential delegation from Kentucky called on Maj. McKinley today and told him it would be very agreeable to the Republicans of that State if he could see his way clear to invite St. John Boyle of Louisville into his Cabinet. Mr. Boyle is one of the most successful lawyers in Kentucky, and has long occupied a commanding position at the bar. His friends think that he would make an excellent Attorney-General. Among Mr. Boyle's friends who were here were Judge George Durrell of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, James F. Buckner, Jr. of Louisville, and Charles T. Ballard of Louisville. Maj. McKinley did not indicate what action he would take in reference to the appointment of an Attorney-General. But it is quite certain that this place has not been filled.

Judge McKenna of California, as was stated last night, will be the next Secretary of the Interior. The formal announcement of his appointment and acceptance may not be made or ten days.

The friends of Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, who are vigorously urging his appointment to the position of Postmaster-General, have by no means abandoned their efforts in his behalf. Senator-elect Mason of Illinois spoke very handsomely of Mr. Payne last night. "He would make an ideal Cabinet officer, and an ideal Postmaster-General," said Mr. Mason, "for he is a trained man of affairs, and is an expert both in politics and business. Mr. Payne's services to the party have been very great, and those of us who know how much he has done and how well he has done it, hope he will be offered a portfolio."

Notwithstanding Mr. Payne's strong endorsements, it does not seem likely that he will be appointed to the Cabinet, for the reason that the general section of the country which he represents already has three Cabinet officers—Lyman J. Gage of Illinois, Gen. Alger of Michigan and James Wilson of Iowa.

Among Maj. McKinley's callers today was John Addison Porter of Hartford, who is a candidate for the Italian Embassy and who presented the indorsements of the Connecticut Congress delegation. Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell of New York was also a caller. A. W. Monroe of Baltimore, a close business associate and friend of James A. Gary of Baltimore, had a long talk with Maj. McKinley about the desire of Mr. Gary for a Cabinet appointment. Mr. Gary's friends are pretty active in his behalf and there is also some opposition to him developing in his own State.

There is, too, a revival of the gossip about Gov. Felix Angus of Baltimore for a Cabinet position, and it is said the President-elect has his name under consideration. But the chances still are that none of the Maryland Republicans will be on the list when it is sent to the Senate March 5.

Maj. McKinley was much pleased with what the Missouri delegation which came here to suggest the appointment of Maj. William Warner of Kansas City to the position of Secretary of the Interior, had to say about the condition of the Republican party in that State. Maj. Blittinger of St. Joseph, who is one of the most influential Republicans in the State, and the leader of the Republicans in the Legislature, said: "There is good reason to think we can carry Missouri two years hence and four years hence. The machine which has been controlled by one man and for one man, has been smashed by the sturdy, unselfish, patriotic effort of Richard C. Kerens and a host of good Republicans who have decent methods in politics. The old party is united. The factions have disappeared and the whole body of Republicans is animated by a spirit of party loyalty and enthusiasm. The Republican party of Missouri is in better and more promising condition today than it has been at any other time in its history, and the country will hear of good results from it. There will be no rest

HANNA'S HOPE.

He Will not Succeed Sherman at Once.

Gov. Bushnell Will not Appoint Him Senator.

Lieut-Gov. Jones Stated for the Appointment.

Not at Liberty to State What Place He Will Occupy.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.] SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Judge Joseph McKenna was this morning shown a dispatch from Canton by an Associated Press representative the dispatch stating that it was positively known that Maj. McKinley had tendered him a Cabinet place. McKenna was asked: "Have you accepted?"

In reply McKenna said he did not doubt the correctness of the statement attributed to Maj. McKinley, except as far as it was said that he (McKenna) would be appointed to succeed Justice Field on the United States Supreme bench. Judge McKenna added, however, that as yet a direct offer for a specific Cabinet place had not been made up to him by Maj. McKinley and until such a tender had been made, official etiquette sealed his lips. "The first intimation must come from the President-elect to me," he said.

On the other hand, it is known among the friends of the McKenna family that they expect to make permanent in Washington after the next few months. It is said the hitch only lies in the fact that it is not yet decided which of the two portfolios McKenna will have, whether the Attorney-Generalship or Secretaryship of the Interior.

PACKING UP.

Cleveland Preparing to Leave the White House.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—One month from tomorrow there will be a change of occupants in the White House, and in anticipation of this, there is already a general packing of personal effects of President Cleveland and his family. These are being made ready for shipment to his newly-purchased home in Princeton.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland will follow the usual custom of leaving the President-elect and his wife to be their guests at dinner at the executive mansion on the evening of the 14th of March. President Harrison entertained President and Mrs. Cleveland in this way before the last change of administration. The President-elect given in the White House by the retiring President in honor of his successor, immediately after his formal inauguration, will be omitted at the coming inauguration to avoid delay in the moving of the procession following the ceremonies at the Capitol.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

McKenna Said to Have Accepted the Portfolio.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.] ST. LOUIS (Mo.), Feb. 3.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Canton says: Judge McKenna of California has accepted the portfolio of Secretary of the Interior. President-elect McKenna's cabinet. Judge McKenna's first assistant will probably be Maj. Warner of Kansas City. This information was given by the President-elect in a private telegram from Mr. McKenna, who called upon him to urge the appointment of Maj. Warner.

GAGE'S PROGRAMME.

Carlisle's Successor Preparing to Leave Chicago.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.] CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Lyman J. Gage, the next Secretary of the Treasury, expects to hand in his resignation as president of the First National Bank within four days. He stated yesterday that the board of directors will hold a meeting this week to select his successor. Mr. Gage will leave Chicago about the middle of the month for Washington. He will spend several days looking up a Washington home. He will probably go then to Old Point Comfort for a short time for rest before entering upon his official duties.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.

J. Addison Porter to Serve McKinley in That Capacity.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.] NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—It can be definitely stated that J. Addison Porter of the Hartford (Ct.) Evening Post will be private secretary of President McKinley. A private telegram from Mr. Porter to a friend in this city states that Maj. McKinley has appointed him to that position, and that he has accepted.

Mr. Porter is 41 years of age, a man of means and of high standing both at his home and in political circles. He was one of the original McKinley men of New England and a prominent McKinley leader before and at the St. Louis convention.

No Wine at the Ball.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A special to the News from Washington says: At the request of Maj. and Mrs. McKinley, no wine or other intoxicants will be sold at the inaugural ball. Mr. McKinley is really responsible. It will be the first time liquor has been prohibited at that function.

STRIKE INAUGURATED.

An Attempt to Tie Up a Montana Railroad.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.] ANACONDA (Mont.), Feb. 3.—A strike was inaugurated yesterday on the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railroad by the recently organized union of employees, under the title of the Protective Association. The cause was the discharge of yardmaster J. W. Corrigan at Rocker. The company alleges it was for insubordination. The strikers assert it is to make way for a favorite of Superintendent McCabe. The men who quit are switchmen and brakemen mainly. The engineers and firemen voted last night to remain on duty. Passenger trains ran today on time and freight was hauled. Should the tie-up be a success, probably ten thousand men in Montana would be thrown out of employment.

DUE TO THE FOG.

Fatal Collision of Trains in South Dakota.

DESMET (S. D.), Feb. 3.—A mixed train standing on a side track at Arlington last evening, was run into by an engine going west. Conductor Adlington, brakeman Hoshak, John Loftus, and Mr. Hardison were killed. Three passengers, W. Rice of Helena, W. L. Loftus of New Haven, Iowa; and S. B. Griffing of Desmet were injured. The accident was the result of a dense fog.

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Gen. Cox, the Cincinnati boss and Foraker leader.

JONES THE MAN.

Gov. Bushnell Will Appoint Him Senator.

[BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.]
COLUMBUS (O.), Feb. 3.—[Special Dispatch.] Jones, the Republican, who is a close personal, as well as a political friend of President-elect McKinley, and who returned last Tuesday evening from a trip to Canton, said Wednesday that it could be safely stated now that Lieut.-Gov. Asa W. Jones would be appointed by Gov. Bushnell to succeed Sherman in the Senate.

"You can make that prediction very safely now," said he. "It comes as a part of the Zanesville agreement. The Foraker men were very anxious then to have Gen. Jones on the State ticket. The general was himself not very favorably inclined to the proposition. So the promise of the support of the faction for the United States Senatorship was held out to him as an inducement, and it had the desired effect."

"Of course, this vacancy could not be foreseen; the full term is then under consideration. It was then a long way off, and it is barely possible that the Foraker men who made the agreement had no very decided notion of how the thing would be kept, but now an opportunity presents itself to keep a promise, and at the same time get out of a tight hole. It happens now that the general is as willing as I am."

"I am not informed as to the terms under which the appointment is given to Jones, but there is little room to doubt that he is to agree not to be a candidate for election to the full term. This will be fought for by the Foraker side by Gov. Bushnell, and there will be a battle royal between him and Mr. Hanna."

RAWLINS ELECTED.

Utah's Exciting Senatorial Contest Concluded.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]
SALT LAKE (Utah), Feb. 3.—[Rawlins, 23; Thatcher, 29; Henderson, 1; Brown, 1. This was the result of the fifty-third ballot of the Utah Legislature which elected Joseph L. Rawlins to be United States Senator and closed one of the most exciting political contests ever held in the State. It was such a contest as could not have taken place in any other State, owing to the peculiar features which were brought into the contest.

"This was what might be called 'church day' in the joint assembly. Church talk and prayers were heard on several occasions, and so persistently that several times the presiding officer had to call attention to the fact that it was a civil body for the purpose of transacting State affairs."

Consultations between Henderson and Rawlins men before the balloting this morning showed plainly that something important would take place, and the word was quickly passed that it was to be a Rawlins day. In the first ballot Thatcher lost one vote, while Rawlins gained six from Henderson, putting him at the top of the list.

A recess was taken at 2 p. m., and when the Assembly convened again over an hour was lost on efforts made by Thatcher men trying to force an adjournment. When the balloting began nearly a fourth of the members took advantage of the latitude allowed for explaining their votes and delivered political speeches in favor of their respective candidates. Nearly all of Thatcher's friends made open charges of church influence on the part of the candidate, while his opponents were vehement in denial of such charges. A riotous and vigorous speech in favor of absolute separation of church and state. He referred to a "block of five" votes that had been transferred by some unseen ally from Henderson to Rawlins, and said he expected to see more of that kind of work done before the end of the ballot. He closed by saying that if under the conditions a candidate (Thatcher) should be defeated, and should take his case into the United States Senate, he could not be blamed.

Sloane, one of the Thatcher leaders, made a ringing speech for his candidate. He said he had in his possession a letter written by a member of the Legislature in which he said he recognized a higher authority than his duty to the State. Sloane served notice that if a United States Senator was elected by the vote of that member, he would contest his right to vote in the Senate. When the roll call was finished, Rawlins had 31 votes, or within one of election, while Thatcher had about twenty.

Several members changed to Thatcher from other candidates, until his vote was brought up to twenty-eight. During the time the changes were going on the excitement was intense and the applause from the members and galleries almost shook the building. Calls were made for Representatives to change and swell the Thatcher vote, but without avail. Finally Representative Hanson, a Republican, was prevailed upon to change to Rawlins and his election was officially announced.

Joseph Lafayette Rawlins is 46 years old and was born in Salt Lake county, Utah. He received part of his education in this city, graduating later in the Indiana State University at Bloomington. He studied law in this city and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He has always been identified with the Democratic party of Utah and has been a vociferous advocate of the free coinage of silver. He was elected to Congress as a delegate on the Democratic ticket in 1892, defeating Frank J. Cannon, but was defeated by Cannon in 1894. He was a delegate to the last Democratic National Convention and was a member of the Committee on Resolutions. He is at present a member of the law firm of South & Critchlow, in this city.

SOUTH DAKOTA DEADLOCK.

Senatorial Factions Farther Apart Than Ever.

PIERRE (S. D.), Feb. 3.—The vote for Senator in joint session today stood: Pickler 50, Kyle 27, Goodykoontz 24, Plowman 10, Bowler 5, Palmer 1.

The Loucks men went to Goodykoontz with the exception of one, who went to Kyle.

The Populist caucus tonight took separate ballots without a choice. The highest number received by Kyle was 27, and his vote ran down as low as 24. The highest vote received by Goodykoontz was 25. Plowman's vote ran from 7 to 10. There is less chance of the factions coming together today than at any time during the contest.

OREGON LEGISLATURE.

No Attempt Made to Elect a United States Senator.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]
SALEM (O.), Feb. 3.—The joint convention to vote for United States Senator met at noon, only thirty-eight being present, nine Senators and twenty-nine Representatives. After waiting an hour for a majority, or forty-six members to come in, the joint assembly took a recess until 7:30 p. m. The joint convention reassembled at 7:30 tonight, thirty-eight members being present. No attempt was made to take a ballot and the convention adjourned.

BAYARD ENTERTAINS

THE AMBASSADOR GIVES A STATE DINNER.

The Prince of Wales and Other Titled Nobles Do Honor to the Occasion.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S REPLY.

BRITISH FREEDOMING CANNOT BE WHITEWASHED.

Woman's Suffrage Pushed Along in the British Commons—Return of the Earl of Stanhope.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The guests of the United States Ambassador, Thomas F. Bayard, at the dinner which he gave tonight in honor of the Prince of Wales were: Cardinal Vaughan, Lord Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, the Earl of Leven and Melville, the Earl of Stanhope, the Earl of Camperdown, the Earl of Northbrook, Earl Curzon, the Master of the Rolls, Baron Playfair, Baron Russell, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Hon. Sir William Colville, master of ceremonies to the Queen; Gen. Sir Henry E. Wood, quarter-master-general of the forces; Sir William H. Russell, the well-known newspaper correspondent; Sir Charles Hall, late attorney-general to the Prince of Wales; Sir Clement Robert Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clark, Inspector of fortifications; Thomas R. Ferguson, the United States Minister to Sweden and Norway; Lieutenant Commander W. S. Cowles, the United States naval attaché, and Secretary Carter.

At 8:45 o'clock tonight a few stragglers stood in the rain in front of the residence of the Prince of Wales, the distinguished personages who were to be present at the dinner. The Prince of Wales, the Earl of Stanhope, the Earl of Northbrook, the Earl of Curzon, the Master of the Rolls, Baron Playfair, Baron Russell, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Hon. Sir William Colville, master of ceremonies to the Queen; Gen. Sir Henry E. Wood, quarter-master-general of the forces; Sir William H. Russell, the well-known newspaper correspondent; Sir Charles Hall, late attorney-general to the Prince of Wales; Sir Clement Robert Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clark, Inspector of fortifications; Thomas R. Ferguson, the United States Minister to Sweden and Norway; Lieutenant Commander W. S. Cowles, the United States naval attaché, and Secretary Carter.

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[BY THE TIMES SPECIAL WIRE.]
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—[Special Dispatch.] There was an exciting scene in the cafe of the Hotel Bartholdi tonight, in which Bob Fitzsimmons, Martin Julian and a friend of "Al" Smith were the central figures. The upshot of the matter was the tearing up of the original articles of agreement signed by Corbett and Fitzsimmons on September 12 of last year.

"Al" Smith, who is the final stakeholder, sent the articles by a friend to Julian, to ask if they, as amended, were agreeable to him, and if the clause in the articles relative to the payment of certain moneys due sixty days prior to the contest, in particular, was satisfactory. Julian, who was with a party of friends in the cafe of the hotel, read the amendments very carefully, and said they were perfectly satisfactory to him.

The gentleman delegated by "Al" Smith to convey the articles to Julian placed the papers in his pocket, and was about to leave, when Fitzsimmons came in. He asked to see the articles.

"I don't approve of these articles at all," said Fitz, turning to Julian after he had finished reading them, "and I wish you would tear them up."

Julian took the papers in his hand and tore them into pieces while "Al" Smith's representative stood looking slightly embarrassed. He remonstrated, but it was too late, the articles were already destroyed. Later "Al" Smith and Julian had a conference, and both said afterward that everything had again been arranged satisfactorily.

Julian will leave for Carson City Sunday to select training quarters for Fitzsimmons. The latter will start for the battle ground Wednesday.

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The Times-Mirror Company, The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

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L. E. MOSHER, Vice President.
MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.
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AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
BURBANK—Mr. Barnes of New York.

THE "TIMES" MIDWINTER NUMBER.

Forty-eight Pages and Illustrated Cover—180 Illustrations.
This great issue—the finest, hand-somest, most useful and altogether the best special number ever published by The Times—is now ready. The postage (when paid by the purchaser separately) will be 3 cents per copy to any part of the United States, Canada or Mexico, and 6 cents to foreign countries embraced in the Postal Union. When paid by the publishers at pound rates, the postage will be 1 cent per copy.

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PLIGHT OF THE RAILWAYS.

The New York Sun publishes an article by Robert P. Porter, the statistician, upon what the writer terms the "plight of the railways," from which it appears that the railroad business, as an investment, is far from being as profitable as most persons imagine it to be. Mr. Porter's figures show, in point of fact, that no branch of business or line of investment is more precarious than that of railroad construction and operation.

The total valuation of the railroads of the country, as shown by the latest general balance-sheet, is close to \$12,000,000,000, while the total value of the farms of the country is only \$13,000,000,000, and the capital invested in manufactures is less than \$6,000,000,000. Inasmuch as 70 per cent. of the stock and 17 per cent. of the bonds of the railroads returned nothing to the investors in 1896, it is evident that the profits on securities of this class are not fabulously large.

At least half of the railroad investments, according to Mr. Porter's estimates, are non-productive, taking everything into account. Railroads cannot "shut down," or suspend operations in dull times, as is the custom of manufacturing plants. Their characters require them to keep in operation on pain of forfeiture, whether business be light or heavy. Hence many are operated at an actual loss during seasons of business depression. The most they can do in such cases is to curtail expenses by reducing the number of employees and the number of trains. Such reductions have been made quite generally during the past few years of depression. The number of men in the direct employ of the railroads was at one time 870,000. It is now about 100,000 less, but would have increased to at least 1,000,000 had not the prosperity of the country been arrested. These figures take no account of the large numbers of men indirectly in the service of railways, in car shops, locomotive works, blast furnaces, rail mills and numerous industries which are indirectly connected with the railway business of the country. The number of these indirect employes has necessarily been greatly reduced because of the general business depression inaugurated four years ago.

It was the common and oft-repeated assertion of the advocates of free trade, in the Presidential Campaign of 1892, that the tariff question affected only a small proportion of the people; or, rather, that the benefits of the tariff were enjoyed by a few persons, comparatively, at the expense of the many. The idea that persons engaged in the railroad business had any material interest in the tariff question was ridiculed by the free-trade press, while the advocates of protection stoutly and steadily maintained that the tariff question was in no sense a local or a narrow issue, but that it affected every citizen of the United States. The sequel has completely vindicated this position, and "the plight of the railways" furnishes an apt illustration of its truth. Had the widespread business activity which followed the enactment of the McKinley law been permitted to continue, the number of direct employees of the railroads would now unquestionably be not less than 1,000,000, and probably more, instead of 870,000. And the number of indirect employees would be much larger than it is; for hundreds of mills and factories which manufacture railway supplies would be running on full time, and to their full capacity, instead of being shut down or operating on part time, with reduced forces of men.

It appears, therefore, that the tariff is an issue in which all are interested, since the depression which began with the free trade victory of 1892 has brought privation and suffering to all. No class of men in the country, probably, realizes this fact more keenly than those engaged in the railway industry, whether as employers or employees. The fact that the railway employees of the country very generally voted the Republican ticket in the late election shows that they correctly understand the situation.

There are good reasons for hoping and believing that we are almost at the end of the era of depression, and at the threshold of a new and brighter era of widespread industrial activity and general prosperity. The transformation cannot be accomplished in a day nor a month. It will necessarily take time to repair the damage that has been wrought to restore the confidence that has been shaken, and to correct the grievous mistakes of the past four years. But all these things will be done in good time if the incoming Republican administration be permitted to carry out the will of the people in accordance with the mandate of the late election, unhampered by factious opposition from avowed opponents, or professed friends. The Republican party will be held responsible for national legislation during the next four years. It is entitled to have unrestricted scope to work out its plans. If these plans fail by reason of inherent weakness or error, it will then be time for the people to retire the Republican party from power and try a new experiment.

A BUBBLE PUNCTURED.
During the late Presidential campaign the name of Sir Morton Frewen of London, Eng., became a more or less familiar one in the United States. Mr. Frewen visited this country, after the Presidential nominations had been made, for the avowed purpose of studying the money question as he found it here. During the campaign divers and various statements appeared from time to time in the Bryn Mawr press, purporting to have emanated from Mr. Frewen, and invariably favorable to the free-silver cause. After the election, further statements were published, of which Mr. Frewen was alleged to be the author, to the effect that his observations had led him to believe that colossal frauds had been perpetrated in Indiana and other States, by reason of which Bryan was defeated. It was stated that Mr. Frewen, upon his return to England, had published a letter in the London Times, alleging these frauds and giving figures to sustain them. The Bryn Mawr papers even published alleged extracts from Mr. Frewen's alleged letter to the London Times, in which the Republicans were severely arraigned as being responsible for the alleged frauds, and Mr. Frewen was paraded as a "disinterested observer" whose observations and conclusions were free from prejudice.

It now appears conclusively that the statements purporting to have come from Mr. Frewen have been manufactured out of whole cloth; that he has written no letter of the kind alleged to the London Times; and that the ante-election statements attributed to him were fabrications. Mr. Frewen has written a letter to the Chicago Inter Ocean disclaiming any such statements as those accredited to him. In the course of the letter he says: "Your editorial of December 24 referring to a letter of mine which was published in the London Times is not warranted. No letter of mine, alleging election frauds or even expressing surprise at the dimensions of the vote in some of the States, has appeared in the Times or any other paper. I venture to ask you to publish this contradiction because similar fabrications as to my opinions oral or written have appeared in the American press, both during and since the election."

Comment is scarcely necessary. It is merely desired to place Mr. Frewen's disclaimer in evidence as a matter of record, it carries its own sufficient comment.

While philanthropists are taking up collections for all the Hindoos and a large portion of the hoodlums, it might be well for those who are charitably disposed to recollect that there is one of the United States where there are many suffering and destitute persons. They had heavy frosts there last winter and the worst kind of drought last summer, which burned and blistered everything in the shape of fruit, vegetables and herbs. If we have anything to give for the sake of simply doing good, do it to your own race and creed, and let others take care of the worshippers of Buddha and Vishnu. We may not be able to forget that Louisiana was one of the most violent of the States in which the late President Taylor and Admiral Gherardi, among the defenders of our flag, and Judah Touro among philanthropists. It is more to your credit to give a dime to the aid of the sufferers in the Creole State than to give a dollar to the pagans who are dying of filth and disease on the banks of the Ganges.

The death of Gen. A. J. Smith, at the advanced age of 83, removes a soldier who never was a popular idol, and yet, aside from ability in the engineering line, there is little doubt but that he was an abler man than either McClellan, Hooker, Burnside or Pope, all of whom preceded Grant in command of the Army of the Potomac. His fine

military knowledge saved the Red River Army under Banks from total annihilation. California had an interest in Gen. Smith, for he was a major at Alcatraz Island when the war broke out, and was the first commander of the second California Cavalry at Camp Alamo. Among the captains of volunteers under him were John C. Cremony, Thomas H. Goodman (now of the Southern Pacific system), W. M. Johns, George F. Price, and several others who were taken into the regular army at the close of the war. As they were all young men taken from civil life, they ascribed much of their advancement in after life to the splendid initiation they received at Gen. Smith's hands.

Our old friend and esteemed contemporary "Constant Reader," writes to The Times to say that "in discussing the Chicago platform, the other day, a free silverite made the statement that Lincoln packed the Supreme Court for the purpose of having the court reverse itself on the constitutionality of the great act of the war." He said, "pleased state the particulars in regard to that matter, and will you please state what Lincoln said or did that the silverites are constantly referring to him to justify them in their attitude toward the Supreme Court?" The Times cannot state the particulars in regard to that matter, dear Constant, because there are no particulars to state. It is impossible to "state what Lincoln said or did," etc., because Lincoln never said or did anything that would justify the silverites in making so infamous an accusation against him. This myth belongs in the same category with the Ernest Seyd myth, which has become inspired gospel in the councils of silverite statesmen.

Senator Squire of Washington says that his defeat cost certain parties the nice little sum of \$40,000, which we do not believe. The Populists had a majority on joint ballot, and preferred one who had been with them and a friend over Mr. Squire, who was a recent convert to the cause of "Bully Boy" Bryan. So Squire was defeated and—home they brought the warrior dead." Squire is a pleasant and affable gentleman, and is best typified by the Earl of Ararat's song in the opera of "Iolanthe":

"When Wellington thrashed Bonaparte,
As every child can tell,
The House of Lords throughout the war
Did nothing in particular
And did it very well."

Those who have watched the Senator's career in the Senate will see the force of this comparison.

O. A. Myers of Los Angeles has written and published a book entitled "National and Municipal Question," in which he advocates restriction of immigration, which, he says, would prove "a protection to American labor and a subterfuge to anarchy;" the establishment of "a true government banking system, as a relief to misery and pauperism;" government ownership of "railroads, telegraphs and express," as "a true means of investment of the people's money," and "municipal ownership of all properties traversing or occupying municipal properties, as a protection to the people of municipalities against the wrongs of capital."

Mr. Myers's book has marked originality, especially as regards its etymology and syntax. In these particulars it is a curio.

Henry Clews, in his latest financial circular, states one fact, which is not generally recognized as such, in a terse and comprehensible manner when he says:

"Men who have had the sagacity and capacity to make a fortune in this country are too shrewd to hoard or hoard up money. They have a deposit box, which costs out all income. For money to make money, it must be put out at interest or for profit in some way or other. The more extravagant among the rich the better it is for the trades people and their army of employees. The rich become less rich in this country by the poor, as the entail of estates is prohibited, and all property is always in the channels of commerce."

"Taxpayer" writes to The Times, suggesting the following plan for dealing with delinquent taxes, which is respectfully submitted to the attention of our statesmen at Sacramento. He says: "I would sell property for delinquent taxes to any one who wished to buy. I would let the tax and share have 15 per cent. interest, and the balance until redemption, which should be within five years. I would also add a penalty of 15 per cent. per year on every dollar of tax over \$50, payable to the tax collector for the benefit of the county collecting. This would spur large taxpayers to pay and redeem, while it would be a hardship on the poor. This scheme requires explanation and clarifying."

A man went into a Pennsylvania county the other day, with a suit against a railroad company for putting him off a train. He claimed that he took a seat upon the platform because he had only a short distance to go and it was not worth his while to ride inside. The conductor told him it was against the rules to ride outside upon a platform and he must either ride inside or be put off. He refused and was ejected from the train. Then he brought suit. The company contended it was its duty to prevent accidents and it was therefore its duty to forbid passengers from riding on the platforms. The court held the rule to be a reasonable one and sustained the company.

If the Bradley-Martins want to "blow in" all the money they have gotten in the banks to their credit, let them do so. There is no chance for the money people of New York to get a dollar of it if they go to work and endow college professors with it or send it out by red shirts and hymn books for the natives of Borrio-booga. So the only way for the people ever to get a dollar of it back is to let the Bradley-Martins go on and squander it in their own pleasure. The wealth not protected by laws of primogeniture and entail soon finds its way back into the pockets of the masses from whom it originally came.

The San Francisco Examiner alleges that at the next annual meeting of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company an effort will be made to defeat Collis P. Huntington for reelection to the presidency. There is not much likelihood that the effort will be successful if, as the Examiner states, Huntington vir-

tually controls a majority of the stock. But if the Southern Pacific could get rid of its old man of the sea, and place at the head of its affairs a man of broad ideas, upright principles and good business ability, that corporation and the people of California would gain much by the change.

Cooking schools are not generally favored by the friends of popular education, for the reason that they are supposed generally to teach nothing but making fancy dishes from expensive ingredients. That is not, however, the real object of such schools. Only about one woman in ten knows how to make a good soup, and only one in forty knows how to make a good and wholesome loaf of bread. The object of cooking schools should be to teach all sorts of simple cooking, and to give the elements of housekeeping, so that every husband will feel ready to say, "God Bless our Home!" (with a capital H.)

The agents of the foreign steamship companies doing business in New York and other Atlantic cities are making a desperate fight against the bill to restrict immigration. So long as they get passage money they do not care how many alien paupers and thieves they bring to our shores. The mere fact that they are spending money like water in Washington to defeat the bill in regard to their business is evidence that it should pass and become a law. Even at its very worst, it can work no hardship except to ignorance and illiteracy; and it is against those that we most need protection.

The great ship canal at Manchester has not yet gotten to a dividing-paying basis, but the amount of American cotton discharged at the Manchester docks in 1896 was seven times as great as that of 1895, so that it must soon be in a condition to yield a revenue. The object of its construction will then be an accomplished fact.

Col. Mary Hobart stood up as straight as a lightning rod at Olympia, but the electric fluid appeared to have a previous engagement with a party by the name of Turner.

It is announced that Senator Hill will not take the lecture platform. The wily proprietor of "Wolfert's Roost" has evidently taken warning by the fate of Bryan.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

COMING ATTRACTIONS. It will lack but a few days of seven years since Modjeska first appeared in this city, when she opened her engagement at the Los Angeles Theater next Wednesday evening. Two of her present engagements with the Los Angeles Theatre are the part of Burleigh, and E. J. Holden, who plays that part in the coming production of "The Sign of the Cross." The opening performance next week will doubtless see a big audience in attendance, as there is no actor in the city that has a larger circle of friends and admirers than Modjeska. The sale of seats for her performance is being made at the box office of the theater this morning.

PERSONALS.

Dr. T. C. Stockton of San Diego is at the Nadeau.
Dr. C. C. Valle of San Diego is at the Hollenbeck.
Mrs. J. H. Manning of San Francisco is at the Van Nuys.
Hon. Ernest Allsopp of Mexico City is at the Westminster.
John Abernathy of Colorado Springs is at the Hollenbeck.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Emmons of Boston are at the Van Nuys.
Mrs. H. E. Osborn of Santa Barbara is at the Hollenbeck.
Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Langetader of New York are registered at the Van Nuys.
A. G. Graham and wife of Emerson, Iowa, are registered at the Hollenbeck.
Mrs. D. Belden and Mrs. R. A. Hoagland of San Jose are registered at the Van Nuys.
Perceval Moore and wife of Louisville, Ky., are recent arrivals at the Van Nuys.
Miss Haynes of Denver and Miss Lewis of San Francisco are guests at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dickson and Miss Dickson of San Francisco are staying at the Hollenbeck.
Alex Sharp, U.S.A., with wife and daughter of Duluth, Minn., are registered at the Westminster.
Boston tourists at the Nadeau are G. M. White and wife, E. F. Wetherbee and M. L. Wetherbee.
Dr. John Gallagher and his daughter, Miss M. Gallagher, of San Francisco are registered at the Hollenbeck.
Scranton, Pa., tourists at the Westminster are W. H. Winton, Mrs. Thomas Lively and Mr. A. Hendrick.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Winton, of Chicago, and Mrs. G. B. Bunnell of New Haven, Ct., are guests at the Van Nuys.

William H. Burnham and wife of Orange, and Miss Kate Flood of Chicago are among the guests at the Van Nuys.
A party of Chicago tourists at the Van Nuys are Harvey T. Veckey and wife Mrs. Z. N. Hill and Volney W. Foster.
C. H. Noble, wife and two daughters of Dixon, Ill.; E. Beharz and wife of Audubon, Iowa, are at the Hotel Broadway.

Kicks from Kansas.
[Archives Globe.] It is a wonder that mother-in-laws are not made villains in stories.
You can always please a woman after she passes 40 by saying she is slender.
The funniest things in the world is to see a woman cry, not because she wants to, but because she thinks she ought to.
A man makes drafts on his imagination and his gallantry, which his wife and daughter expect him to cash in.

No man can become a woman's husband and be fair with her; the only men who are fair with women are those who are equal suffrage lecturers and preachers.

The old-fashioned woman who took her troubles to the Lord in prayer has been supplanted by the woman who takes hers to the editor of a woman's magazine.

It turns out that the horse show an Atchison woman has been boasting that she attended in the East was a clothes-horse show, and she helped to fill it with ironed clothes once a week.

Capt. Chapman Exonerated.
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The Police Commissioners today dismissed the charges against Police Captain Chapman, growing out of the captain's raid on the Seely dinner at Sherry's.

COULDN'T SIT IT OUT.

OBSTRUCTION TO THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

The Friends of the Measure are Unable to Hold a Quorum of the Senate.

VILAS STILL HOLDS THE FLOOR.

HE STICKS UP FOR THE BULWER-CLAYTON TREATY.

Morgan Accepts Teller's Amendments to the Bill—Union Pacific Foreclosure—House and Senate.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—After a brief parliamentary struggle in the Senate late this afternoon, the friends of the Nicaragua Canal Bill were unable to hold a quorum and sit out the obstruction to that measure. Mr. Vilas of Wisconsin (Dem.) had continued his speech in opposition, this being his third day. At 4:30 p.m., a cross fire of motions to adjourn and calls of the Senate began. The friends of the bill related adjournment, while the opposition sought to close the session and give Mr. Vilas a rest from his protracted efforts.

The parliamentary contest continued until 10 o'clock, when the friends of the bill at intervals for half an hour, when the business was suspended by the absence of a quorum, but the members present refused to adjourn. The friends of the bill finally gave up the hope of securing a quorum and yielded to an adjournment.

Mr. Vilas continues to hold the floor. In his remarks today he asserted that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was in full force and that the American people would insist upon full and honorable adherence to its terms.

Senator Morgan, in charge of the Nicaragua Canal Bill, accepted two amendments proposed by Senator Teller, providing that the complete survey of the canal route shall be submitted to the President and approved before any bonds are guaranteed or work done; also that if the survey shows that the cost will exceed \$150,000,000 nothing shall be done without the authority of Congress.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SECOND SESSION.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate today agreed to the House resolution fixing February 10 for the ceremony of cutting the vote for President and Vice-President before the two houses of Congress.

Although defeated for reelection, Senator Dubois of Idaho was welcomed back to the Senate today with marked cordiality. He will have an abundance of floral tributes. His desk was literally overwhelmed with flowers, while tables, chairs and adjoining desks were brought into use to support the many unique devices into which the roses and violets had been wrought. A great cluster of violets was placed on the desk bearing in silver "1900." The main design rising eight feet from the floor was an arch, the pillars being white roses and the stones of immortelles bearing the word "Honor."

When the two Allen resolutions questioning the power of the Executive to foreclose the government on the Pacific roads were taken up, Mr. Thurston of Nebraska (Rep.) spoke. He argued that the government lien was limited strictly to the precise lines on which the guarantee bonds had been issued, and that the Thurston act did not extend this lien beyond the original lines of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific roads.

This he declared was the original government lien. The situation as to the Union Pacific was that the government lien was subject to the terms of the original contract, all side tracks, etc., were covered by a first mortgage, to which the government lien was subject. The lien of the government was on the river, about three or four miles north of the present Omaha bridge and ran of the present Omaha bridge. If then the United States acquired the rights of the first mortgage and was subject to those rights, its lien would be limited to the government lien.

The subject of the government lien reached the Senate today. The bill proposed by the subject was to pay an upset present net value of \$45,000,000 and \$48,000,000.

Mr. Thurston said there were only two proposals from which to make a choice. One was to realize a large percentage of the government cash, and the other to realize a large percentage of the cash of the people's money in fully acquiring a road, presumably for the purpose of government ownership and operation.

Mr. Thurston doubted whether Congress could now create a new Federal Union Pacific Railroad, owing to the laws of several of the States prohibiting the operation of railways by other than domestic corporations.

Answering a question by Mr. Allen, Mr. Thurston declared that the right of the government to foreclose was absolutely unquestionable, irrespective of any legislation on the subject. The government could be brought into court, and that had been done in this foreclosure suit. To be sure Congress could take from the United States Circuit Court authority over the subject, but what a wanton, unauthorized, despotic use of power that would be.

Mr. Thurston gave way at 2 o'clock to the Nicaragua Canal Bill. This occasioned a brief flurry, showing the anxiety to advance various measures. It was finally arranged that the Pacific Railroad resolutions could be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Morgan, in charge of the Nicaragua Canal Bill, gave notice of his acceptance of the amendments offered by Mr. Teller (Rep.) of Colorado yesterday.

Mr. Vilas (Dem.) of Wisconsin resumed his speech opposing the bill. At 5 o'clock, Mr. Mitchell of Wisconsin suggested the absence of a quorum and an adjournment. Defeated, 17 to 24.

After waiting twenty minutes only one Senator, Mr. Lindsay, was added to those present. It was evident that a quorum could not be secured, and at 5:20 p.m. Mr. Aldrich withdrew from the opposition to adjournment, which was made.

HOUSE.—The contested election case of Cornell vs. Swanson, from the Fifth Virginia District, occupied the attention of the House today. Three Republicans and three Democrats of the Elections Committee had reported in favor of the Democratic contestant, Swanson, and three Republicans offered a minority report recommending that a minority seat be made vacant on the ground that a fair election could not be held under the Virginia constitution. The majority report was sustained by Mr. McCall (Rep.) of Massachusetts, Mr. Jones of Virginia, Mr. Jenkins (Rep.) of Wisconsin, and the contents of the minority by Mr. Thomas (Rep.) of Michigan, Mr. Gibson (Dem.) of Tennessee, and Mr. Mc-

Call (Rep.) of Tennessee. When the vote came to be taken the minority could not muster enough votes to call the yeas and nays, and Mr. Swanson's title to his seat was confirmed by an overwhelming viva voce vote.

At 4:30 the House adjourned.

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS.

Prof. Walcott Makes an Official Report of the Territory.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Secretary of the Interior today sent to the Senate a report by Prof. C. D. Walcott, director of the Geological Survey, of an exploration of the Alaska gold fields made last summer by a party sent out by the bureau. The expedition traversed the Valley of the Yukon from the British boundary on the east to the mouth of the river on the west, examining all the known placer deposits and tracing these deposits to the quartz veins in the bedrock. The survey of the tributaries of the Yukon.

"Sufficient data," Prof. Walcott says, "was secured to establish the presence of a gold belt 600 miles in length in Alaska, which enters the Territory near the mouth of Forty Mile Creek and extends westward across the Yukon Valley at the lower rapids. Its further extent is unknown."

The opinion is expressed by the geologist in charge of the expedition that it is practicable to prospect the gold mining throughout the Yukon region. Large areas of rock containing hard bituminous veins were also discovered along the river.

Prof. Walcott says the international line running from the Arctic ocean to Mount St. Elias passes through the Yukon belt. He adds:

"It is known that the gold belt extends eastward for a considerable distance into the British possessions. There can be little if any dispute, however, as to the position of the boundary line where it crosses the belt. The disputed line is from Mount St. Elias south to the head of Portland channel."

Prof. Walcott asks for an appropriation of \$250,000 to enable a more complete examination.

BRIDGE-BURNERS.

Worthy of a Higher Pension Than Common Soldiers.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The East Tennessee bridge-burners have been recommended by the House Committee on Invalid Pensions as worthy of a higher rate of pension than other soldiers, because of the perilous character of their duty and the sufferings they underwent.

A number of citizens of East Tennessee in 1861 enlisted in the Union army as bridge-burners, understanding that they would be discharged and captured by the enemy. They only consented to work on condition that the army under Thomas should at once evacuate Tennessee after the bridges were burned. In order to protect the men engaged, and this was promised. The bridges were burned, but the army did not come, having been recalled, and the burners were deserted. They attempted to escape into Kentucky, but were unsuccessful, and disbanded. Some were captured and shot, some escaped to the mountains, and others joined the Union army.

These facts are set forth in a report from the House Committee on Invalid Pensions upon a bill introduced by Representative Anderson of Tennessee, to pension the bridge-burners who were engaged in this service be placed on the pension list at \$24 a month.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

House Committee Clashing Over Jurisdiction of the Bill.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Senate bill for an international monetary conference will be considered tomorrow by the House Committee on Coinage to which it was referred, and the members expect it will be reported without much opposition. There was some contention among the committee members in the matter of the Foreign Affairs Committee claimed the right, as it had charge of the question when it was last acted on, to report on the bill. The committee served on the Brussels conference. The Coinage Committee, has a large free silver contingent, and the Foreign Affairs Committee, all side tracks, etc., were covered by a first mortgage, to which the government lien was subject.

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FEBRUARY 4, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Feb. 2.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.12; at 5 p.m., 30.10. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 49 deg. and 57 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 88 per cent.; 5 p.m., 80 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., north, velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m., west, velocity 7 miles. Maximum temperature, 63 deg.; minimum temperature, 45 deg. Character of weather, 5 a.m., clear; 5 p.m., cloudy. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

They measure beggars by the yard in Santa Ana, but any extra quantity involved in the makeup of one gigantic vagrant named Soot is more than met by his extreme consideration. He is evidently a genial vagabond, for he gives the hard times as a reason for spelling his name with but one "L."

In his pursuit of happiness as embodied in the nimble dollar, the free and untrammelled American citizen is prone to indulge in schemes impossible to any but Yankee ingenuity, but the cap sheet is put on when a man coolly undertakes to turn Uncle Sam's entire postal service into a gigantic lottery-wheel. Not the least clever part of the scheme is the defense of the perpetrator, who is likely to escape on a technicality, in spite of the fact that the actual offense is proven beyond the shadow of a doubt.

It is about time that a campaign should be opened against the cigarette habit, among boys, in Los Angeles. It would surprise many persons to learn that a great majority of the boys of tender age in the public schools in this city are addicted to this habit, yet such is the case. Whatever the evil effects of cigarette smoking are on adults, they are greatly intensified in the case of growing boys and youths, upon whom the smoking of cigarettes is noxious both to their bodies and their minds.

The city Solons are enduring slow, grinding revolutions of the wheels in their heads over the question of work for the unemployed. Day after day is passed in grave consideration of the advisability of setting idle and hungry laborers at one thing or another, and of flying in the face of the great and sacred city charter enough to allow them to work for less than \$2 a day. Nearly two weeks have been consumed in deliberation upon these weighty questions. Meanwhile, the men are fed by Capt. Frazier or go hungry.

Apparently the experiment made at Pasadena in establishing a sewer farm will prove a success. It has been a considerable burden of expense and during the last fiscal year it involved a net outlay, including expenditures for permanent improvements, of about \$6000. A part of the farm has been set out in walnut trees and it is said that within two or three years this crop will more than pay all the running expenses. If this prediction proves true it will be a welcome relief to the taxpayers.

Some very significant statements were made by Richard P. Morgan, one of the Harbor Board, before his departure from Pasadena yesterday. He plainly betrayed his own preference for Santa Monica as a site for the deep-water harbor. It is evident that he has adopted the views of Uncle Collis's engineers. Mr. Morgan says, however, that as yet no decision has been made by the board, and he does not even know the opinions of the other members. It is scarcely credible that his colleagues will prefer the storm-swept open roadstead at Santa Monica to the natural harbor afforded by San Pedro.

That razor-back corporation known as the Southern Pacific Railway of Kentucky, is playing one of its characteristic tricks in the harbor business by circulating a pamphlet purporting to contain the evidence submitted to the Harbor Board. The pamphlet contains only the oral testimony, badly reported, and omits the carefully-prepared written statements, reports and statistics filed as evidence. This document is circulated in outside towns by persons who represent that it is issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles and sent by that body to them for distribution. These representations are barefaced lies, as the Chamber of Commerce had no hand in the printing of the book, never sent a copy to anybody and never saw any but two or three copies received through the mail from some person unknown.

MAY BE FATAL.

H. L. Blanchard Severely Hurt at Harbor.

H. L. Blanchard's attempt to steal a ride on the Southern Pacific Railroad yesterday will probably cost him his life.

Blanchard is a printer, who has worked considerably in this city. For some time he has been on the road, and was heading his way to this city from the North. At Burbank yesterday he attempted to jump on the front platform of the baggage car on the south-bound passenger train. He missed his footing and fell under the wheels, with his left leg lying across the track. When picked up it was found that the leg had been crushed to a pulp just below the knee. The injured man was brought to this city and taken to the Receiving Hospital, where Police Surgeon Hagan, assisted by Drs. Praeger and Kingsbury amputated the leg just above the knee. Blanchard also sustained internal injuries, and it is thought that he can not recover. He is a brother of Attorney J. H. Blanchard, and has, it is said, a wife from whom he had separated, and several children in Honolulu.

Fell Off the See-saw.

Glen T. Thrallkill, a seven-year-old boy, who resides with his parents at No. 118 Gerry street, was injured in a peculiar manner yesterday evening. He was riding on a see-saw near his home. When his end was up he lost his balance and fell, striking his head on a rock. He sustained a severe scalp wound, in which Dr. Hagan put two stitches at the Receiving Hospital.

Found in the Woods.

Dan Thompson, a hobo, 24 years of age, who came from Keokuk, Iowa, was found lying in the weeds in the rear of No. 210 Boyd street by M. L. Starlin, about 6 o'clock last night. He was removed to the Receiving Hospital, where Police Surgeon Hagan found that he had a severe attack of gastritis.

MORGAN'S CHOICE.

SIGNIFICANT REMARKS BY ONE OF THE HARBOR BOARD.

Statements About Prevailing Storms That Do Not Agree with the Evidence Submitted to the Board.

SWELLS AND BREAKWATERS.

APPARENTLY MORGAN FAVORS SANTA MONICA.

Does Not Say So Directly, but That is the Logical Inference from What He Does Say—Four Years to Construct the Harbor.

Richard P. Morgan, one of the members of the Harbor Board, left for Washington yesterday afternoon. He has been staying with his daughter at the Painter in Pasadena. Before his departure he said to a Times reporter: "The location of the deep-water harbor has not yet been determined. Thus far the board has been engaged entirely in gathering information concerning the two proposed sites and there has been no attempt to decide upon either. Indeed, I do not know the views of any other member of the board, nor do I believe that any of them knows mine. We have a good deal of work to do after we reach Washington. I cannot tell how long it will be before our report is submitted. Probably it will be before the President Cleveland goes out of office. It must be completed by March 20, because at that time Admiral Walker will go on the retired list and if our report was not then ready, some one would have to be appointed to succeed him. The decision between San Pedro and Santa Monica will be made after we reach Washington, and the work of preparing plans and specifications for the harbor must then be done. Whichever place is selected, it will probably take four years to complete the harbor. Indeed, it will take good work to finish it within that time. The material for the construction of the breakwater can be obtained readily in this region, but of course the board does not decide as to what precise material shall be used. The work will probably be done under the supervision of a government engineer. The specifications which we prepare will be of a general character and it is possible that minor changes may be made by the engineer having charge of the work." Mr. Morgan spoke at some length about the character of prevailing storms on this Coast. He said that the characteristic storm is the southeaster, which always shifts around to the south, then to the west and finally to the north. While the storm lasts the greatest violence of wind and sea, in Mr. Morgan's opinion, is from the southeast, but the day after the storm a very heavy swell sets in from the west. This frequently presents an unbroken, undulating surface and its power is only evident when it meets an obstacle. If it strikes a breakwater at right angles the swell simply dashes against it and breaks without doing any damage. But if the swell strikes the breakwater quarteringly its destructive force is very great. Mr. Morgan said that the members of the Harbor Board had been greatly disappointed in not seeing a real storm during their stay. Three times they had taken a trip to Santa Monica and San Pedro, expecting to see a genuine southeaster, but each time they had been disappointed. Neither wind nor sea had been severe enough to illustrate the action of a heavy storm.

Mr. Morgan's statements as to the characteristics of the southeaster and the heavy swells which follow it are very significant. The testimony offered in behalf of San Pedro at the public hearings before the Harbor Board yesterday afternoon, by Corbell and Hood, Huntington's engineers. As the other members of the board have given no indication of their opinions, and as Mr. Morgan says he does not know the choice of any of them, it is quite possible that he may prove the only advocate of Santa Monica. The statement that four years will be needed for the completion of the harbor will probably be a surprise to many people. These circumstances indicate that Mr. Morgan is in favor of placing the deep-water harbor at Santa Monica. His views are apparently based largely upon the testimony offered by Corbell and Hood, Huntington's engineers. As the other members of the board have given no indication of their opinions, and as Mr. Morgan says he does not know the choice of any of them, it is quite possible that he may prove the only advocate of Santa Monica. The statement that four years will be needed for the completion of the harbor will probably be a surprise to many people.

HARBOR BOARD GONE EAST. Commissioner Rodgers of the Harbor Board arrived in the city from San Francisco yesterday afternoon en route to Washington. He was met by Commissioners Morrison and Morgan, who joined him in his eastward journey. The party will proceed without stop to Washington, where they expect to meet the other two members of the board February 10, for the purpose of preparing their final report on the harbor question.

ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

V. S. Wolf Arrested Here on Request of Fresno Police.

V. S. Wolf was arrested Tuesday afternoon by Detective Goodman at the request of the police of Fresno. Tuesday morning a telegram was received from the Chief of Police of the northern city saying that Wolf, who was wanted on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses, was a passenger on train No. 18. Detective Goodman started in search of the man and found him on Main street and placed him under arrest. Wolf, who is a traveling man, is accused of securing the indorsement of a Fresno liquor dealer to a draft for \$100, drawn on a mythical New York firm. The indorser became suspicious and telegraphed to New York, receiving in reply the statement that the draft was bogus. Then he took counsel with the police with a view to securing the return of the money. Wolf will be held till an officer arrives from Fresno.

Gave Away Their House.

The London Clothing Company last night announced the result of the award of a house and lot valued at \$2000, in their coupon contest. Frank C. Garbutt, who lives at No. 244 North Ohio street, was the lucky winner. The result was announced from a platform erected in the large display window of the company. An immense crowd was present.

VARNISH SEASON

This is the season when a little varnish would do wonders in the household. A chair here and a mar there can be touched up. It will improve appearances wonderfully. But you must have the right kind of varnish—we keep just the right kind.

P. H. Mathews,
238-240 S. Main St.,
Middle of Block,
Between 2nd and 3rd Sts.

Just received Anthony Hope's
Last Great Novel

"Phroso."
Price \$1.50.

Mail Orders promptly filled. For Sale by
C. C. Parker, 246 S. Broadway
Near Public Library. The largest, most complete and most varied stock of books on the Pacific Coast.

BUY GLOVES OF A GLOVE HOUSE.
THE UNIQUE, 247 South Spring St.

Today's Bargains.
Fancy Tan O'Shanter Caps 93c
Child's \$2.00 Woolen \$2.50
Dresses at \$1.08
Ladies' \$1.50 Gowns \$2.25

I. Magnin & Co.,
Manufacturers,
237 SOUTH SPRING ST.,
Mail orders promptly filled. MYER SIEGEL, Manager.

A young face is made old by hard work, but you will always remain young if you use
SOAP
FOAM
..... WASHING POWDER.....
At it does the work for you.
Ask your Grocer for it.
Comes in 5, 15 and 25 lb. pkgs.

Ville de Paris.
KID....
GLOVES
Are Reliable.
Every pair warranted and fitted to the hand.
223 South Broadway.

The New and Stylish
Tattersall's
Vests \$4.00
at half-price for
Nicoll
THE
TAILOR
134 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

WHY BE BALDHEADED?
Death to Hair Disease.
Accurate treatment given at the
IMPERIAL HAIR BAZAAR,
224-226 West 2nd Street.

It DON'T PAY
To buy a cheap grade of cheap groceries. Our first principle is quality, madam, quality.
Cline Bros., GROCERS,
142-144 N. Spring Street.

NO Better Deals on the market.
FURNITURE, Carpets and Stoves.
Largest house of its kind in Southern California
I. T. MARTIN,
531-533 S. Spring St

Seek Optical Work of Exclusive Opticians.

We do nothing else but Fit and Grind Glasses. It's our *Exclusive* business. Best Workmanship and Best Fit are the fixed features of our establishment, and more than that we grind ourselves the lenses you require at manufacturers' prices.
Said Gold Frames from \$1.75 up.
245 S. Spring
J. G. Marshall, OPTICIAN, Look for CROWN on the window.

"Phroso" We have it to rent for 3c per day.
M. K. System,
24 S. Broadway.

BOSTON STORE

BROADWAY, Opp. City Hall.
Wholesale. Telephone Main 904. Retail.

Kid Gloves.
LADIES', CHILDREN'S, MEN'S.

Our entire importations and purchases for the spring season on sale today, showing many fancy and original colorings never shown before. Gloves for street wear, evening and driving purposes. The most complete Glove aggregation in the city.

Ladies' Four-button and Two-clasp Kid Gloves, two-toned embroidery, blown fingers, over seams and P.K. tans, browns, pearl, corn, beaver, pomard, black and white. Our Leader

At \$1.00 pair.

Ladies' Three-clasps and Four-button Prime Real Kid Gloves; many original color combinations and new designs in embroidery to match any costume,

At \$1.50 pair.

We make a specialty of the celebrated Trefousse Gloves, believing it to be the best made. We have an unusually large assortment of colors, all sizes, etc.,

At \$2.00 pair.

Misses' and Boys' Gloves, most extensive lines in the city. Can fit any hand; tans, browns, white, mode and red,

At \$1.00 pair.

Men's Gloves, dog skin, reindeer, mocha, Adler's and Dent's walking and driving gloves,

At \$1.00 pair.

All gloves fitted to the hand by experienced fitters.
Every pair warranted.

Your grocer may tell you he has flour at a less price than is just as good as
PILLSBURY'S BEST.
He will not claim he has anything any better because PILLSBURY'S BEST is the best there is.

H. JEVNE
Perfection Coffee.
Our 40c Coffee comes as near being perfection as the proper blending and roasting of the best purchasable brands can attain. In strength it is about 50 per cent. greater than ordinary brands. In aroma and delicious taste it compares to others as cream does to skimmed milk.

208-210 South Spring Street, Wilcox Bldg.

That Suspicious Feeling
That your liquors are "imitations" and your wines "impure" is entirely absent when dealing with
H. J. WOOLLACOTT, 124-126 N. Spring st.
EVERYTHING PURE—EVERYTHING GENUINE AT WOOLLACOTT'S.

Consumption Cured

By the Improved Tuberculin Treatment
OF DR. CHARLES H. WHITMAN.

Consultation and Examination Free.
Koch Medical Institute, 539 S. B'way
Office hours—9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Telephone Main 929.

Allen's Closing Out

Furniture Sale Prices Tell.

332-334 South Spring Street.

Ladies' Writing Desks, Parlor Cabinets,
Fancy Rockers, Parlor Tables,
Rattan Rockers, Music Cabinets,
Pedestals, Rugs, etc., etc.

BANNING COMPANY.

COAL. COAL. COAL. COAL.

Just received several thousand tons selected S. F. Wellington Coal and are selling at lowest market price. Stock up for the winter.

TELEPHONE, MAIN 36 • • • 222 SOUTH SPRING STREET

J. T. SHEWARD
113-115 N. SPRING ST.

The line of march is toward better times. The big rains, the growing crops, large shipments of oranges, big prices—all tend to make the incoming month a vast improvement over the last. The time for grumbling is past. The bright side should be placed in advance. There is a great business to be done by those who are on the alert and watchful. It is a steady push, and a push all together that will start the wheels to moving. The Domestic Department has been receiving new goods; the center of attraction at the present.

Odds and Ends to Close!
Lots of Remnants

For Less than Cost

to close. All marked out at remnant price. A hint, and today should close the lot.

Just a few new things in the millinery to give life to the quiet season. Take a look at the coming shapes. No matter whether you buy or not.

The new leather belts—a sample line for the early spring trade; 200 or more styles.

NO TWO ALIKE.

You secure the assortment. Prices—25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Something new in belts, with small handkerchief bags attached, 50c to \$2.00.

More new black capes for \$5.00 and \$6.00.

Lots of remnants in the black dress goods stock at closing prices.

Newberry's

("Load in Quality and Quantity.")

No Economy In buying a cheap Maple Syrup. Always get the BEST and see that the brand is LOG CABIN. The goods are absolutely pure, having stood the test for years. Sold as follows:
Log Cabin Maple 70c gal. Log Cabin Maple 85c gal.
Log Cabin Maple 40c qt. Log Cabin Maple 55c qt.

216 and 218 South Spring Street.

FOOD FOR TONIC

EAT

BISHOP'S MALT CRACKERS

Cashmere Store

314 & 316 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Hot Air Furnaces.

LOWMAN THE HATTER

A NEW AND GREAT SERIAL

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS

Illustrated by OLIVER HERFORD.

A Sequel to "AARON (SO NAMED) THE SON OF BEN ALL," one of the most popular books of 1893.

Will Begin Publication in THE TIMES Feb. 7-14 Installments.

As with "Uncle Remus" and "Little Mr. Thimblefinger," Mr. Harris carries his latest and most popular hero "Aaron" through a series of new and doubtful adventures. All the familiar interesting characters of the first book are introduced, including the "Little Master," known as "Little Crotchet," "Grey Pouter," "The White Pig," "Chunky Riley," "Uncle Fountain," etc., etc. Every one of the fourteen chapters are of vivid and sustained interest, with original scenes from Southern swamp and plantation life told in Mr. Harris's inimitable manner. "Aaron in the Wild Woods," will prove an entertaining to grown folk as to boys and girls, and is sure to prove a strong literary feature for Sunday newspapers. Mr. Herford's exquisite fanciful illustrations of the strange scenes and characters go far to enhance the value of the story.

NILES PEASE, Telephone Main 338

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FURNITURE

Carpets...

337-339-341 South Spring St.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

Drink Coronado Water. It is the Purest.

Sold in 10 gallon tanks, Wilcox Bl'k, and iphons and bottles. Call at 204 S. Spring St., get a drink free

W. L. WHEDON, Agent,

CITY BRIEFS.

We have the largest stock of bicycles on the Pacific Coast, and are selling wheels at one-third of factory prices. C. M. Stevens & Co., 435 South Spring street.

Concerning bikes, see the \$75 wheel for 60 cents; certain grocers keep them. You will not always have the chance.

Monthly union fourfold gospel meetings at Druid Hall, Downey Block, Temple and Spring, Friday 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Register names at St. George Stable, 110 S. Broadway, for tally-ho ride to Pasadena, Baldwin's ranch, Old Mission.

The Franco-American school or dress-cutting was an attraction on Franco-American Day at the Pavilion.

Peniel Hall, Mr. Varley's meetings are truly grand, 2:30, 7:30.

To build up your boy see Bessing, Van Storage Co. Tel. Main 1140.

Undelivered telegrams at the Western Union for Monday, Feb. 3, 1897, W. S. Jordan, G. E. Marley & Co., Mrs. S. R. Sprecher.

The Alumni Association of the Los Angeles High School will hold a meeting in the office of the City Clerk, first floor of the City Hall, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Here is a Scheme!

LET US HAVE THE SPHINX FOR WE NEED IT IN OUR BUSINESS.

COTATI (Cal.) Feb. 2, 1897.—[To the Editor of The Times:] Los Angeles has the reputation of being the most enterprising city in California. Its citizens, therefore, must possess not only public spirit, but have the means to secure the fulfillment of their wishes. It must be very painful for them to see able-bodied workmen lined up around a stove, waiting to save themselves from starving, a spectacle not peculiarly disgraceful to Los Angeles, but to society at large.

I, therefore, presume to offer a suggestion, which, if adopted, will tend to relieve the distress and at the same time give pleasure to the citizens and increase their pride in the city.

That wonderful people, the Egyptians, have left relics, which, defying the ravages of time, have come down to us through a period of many thousands of years. The Sphinx is one of these. Its reputed age ever increases as investigation proceeds. The fear of interfering with Noah's deluge no longer restrains the earnest searcher for truth; so that the 300 years formerly accredited to it, have increased to 6000, and may go still higher. He is as it may, there is more to be seen in the world. Would it not be a pride to Los Angeles to possess an imitation of this grand relic made to the natural size?

The Egyptians were colossal in all their works. The length of the lion-like body was about 150 feet. The head is 30 feet long, 14 feet wide. From the top of the head to the base is about 30 feet. An enormous statue has been uncovered that once formed the cap of the creature, increasing its height still further.

Now, it seems to me that with a little artistic skill and a good deal of cheap labor an imitation of this monster might be erected which would be very striking. Concrete could be used; it is not an expensive material, and the labor required is, for the most part, unskilled.

The pedestal alone would absorb considerable unskilled labor. A museum might be installed on the top of the pedestal, where the names of donors to a work of this kind who feel no great pleasure in giving, where the work is saving wood or the like. A great incentive toward obtaining subscriptions could be offered by arranging to have the names of donors above a certain amount printed or molded in the pedestal. There would be room for thousands. Even givers of 25 cents could have their names printed on paper and glazed in.

Artists and others who volunteered their work would likewise receive immortality, to the extent the work would confer, by having their names and a description of what they performed inscribed on the pedestal. Finally, this work can be carried on or suspended as the funds permitted. Some will say that this is "a piece of work." Still it is not entirely so. We thirst after a knowledge of the ancient people who created the Sphinx. The right of the model would convey an idea of them not to be imparted by printed accounts or engraver's art.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

President Jordan Rebuked.

SANTA FE SPRINGS, Feb. 3, 1897. [To the Editor of The Times:] Can it be that a man of the average intelligence of the college presidents of the country could have uttered the words attributed to "The president of Stanford University" in the dispatch from Boston that appeared in The Times this morning, characterizing religious revivals as bad as the drunkenness of the gutter?

A man with so limited a knowledge of the work of the Holy Spirit in connection with religious awakenings as such words imply has no right to speak of them with the expectation that his opinions will be respected.

Mr. Moody influences a thousand young men wisely where the average college president influences a hundred. No man in the country has so extensive and effective religious influence as Mr. Moody, whom the writer has known since the beginning of her religious life. Who is more anxious and self-sacrificing for the highest good of his fellow-men?

Who has had better opportunity than he to learn the most effective way to influence men for good? Limited indeed must be the knowledge of "religious revivals" as influenced by Mr. Moody that can be as President Jordan is reported to have spoken.

Religious excitement among ignorant and fanatical colored people of the South it would seem would not admit of such language. It is to be hoped that the president of Stanford has been misquoted or misunderstood.

There was no excitement, but much interest in the fully attended and overflowing meetings, and the spiritual thermometer was rising. C. B. B.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Chief Hazen of the Secret Service has received a telegram announcing the arrest of John Devere, engraver, and Peter Wetzel, at Grand Rapids, Mich. Simpson Craig at Jackson, Mich. and Rauch at Belding, for making and passing counterfeit \$20 treasury notes. These are supposed to be the last of the gang of ten counterfeiters who operated with the Packard-Kingston brothers.

Stricken with Paralysis.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.) Feb. 3.—Rev. J. A. Brooks, a prominent divine of the Christian Church of this city and on 1880 a candidate for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket, was stricken with paralysis this morning and is in a critical condition.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP FOR TOURISTS

Around the Kite-shaped track. Observation car leaves Los Angeles 8 a.m., Pasadena 8:27 a.m., returning at 6:30 p.m. Stops are made at Redlands and Riverside for sight-seeing. Round trip, \$4.10. Particulars and descriptive pamphlets at Santa Fe ticket office.



Yesterday was French day at the exhibition of home products, and the tricolor rosettes and ribbons hung from the coats of all the officials. French was the language of the evening, and those who could not speak it, broke it or pulverized it according to the degree of their inefficiency. The French colony was not in force, brimming over with patriotic sentiment. Alsace and Lorraine joined hands with Normandy and le petit Parisien forgot to ridicule le gros Marseillais.

The Legion Francaise represented the military spirit and their long, dark blue blouses, tightly belted at the waist, baggy, scarlet trousers and high, stiff shakos, surmounted with waving plumes, lent color to the somber dress of the crowd. About thirty of them with their officers marched to the Pavilion carrying their chapeau rifles and sharp sword bayonets. They opened the evening entertainment with a zouave drill and gave an exhibition of French army tactics. A special order had been wired them from Sacramento by Adj. Gen. Barrett for the occasion.

Following the military exercise, Prof. Payne and some of his pupils gave some fancy dances. La Cachucha was danced by Miss Mattie McFarland in a most graceful manner. She was dressed in the holiday costume of the Spanish girl and accompanied herself with the castanets. Then Miss Johnson and Prof. Payne gave a lively jig in very effective style and a Lancaster clog dance, which supplied with rattle and bang of heavy-soled shoes what it lacked in grace. They were followed by Miss W. Sentous and A. Gabriel, who sang the duet, "Home to Our Mountains." For an encore they sang, "Life's Dream is Over."

The home-trainer bicycle races came next in turn. No single nature of the special entertainments arranged by the management of the exhibition has been more popular than the contests on the racing machine. The appearance of the home-trainer on the stage is always a signal for the visitors to crowd to the front of the house.

The first event last night was the first heat in a one-mile lap race, to be ridden in heats, one each night for the rest of the week. The principle of this race is that points are scored on each lap so that there is no holding back in the race and no waiting for finishing spurs. The riders last night were Shafer and Burgess. Shafer took the lead from the start, but was unable to keep up the pace, and was passed on the third lap. The final score stood, Burgess, 13; Shafer, 9; time 2:20 4-5.

The first heat of the two-mile professional race for a cash prize of \$10 was ridden by Arthur Bell and Jimmy Cowan. Cowan rode steadily from the start, and soon showed that he was much more than a match for his opponent. He passed Bell twice on the eight mile laps, and won in 4:22 3-5.

The second heat of the mile race was a gold medal offered by the exhibition, Ralph Hamlin beat William Aldrich, who quit without covering the distance, in 1:57 1-5. The remaining heats in this race will be ridden, one each night for the rest of the week.

A juvenile pianist, little Joseph Ricard, 11, scarcely more than 8 years old, played several solos, and then in concert with his father, G. Ricard, rendered a difficult solo. The musical ability of this little fellow is said to be most remarkable, and he has already composed several minor pieces for the piano.

Manager Gray in a few sentences of the most irreproachable classical French, introduced Editor P. Planche of L'Union Nouvelle, who expressed in a most practical way the interest which the French residents of the city felt in the exhibition.

The scenes thrown on the screen by the animatograph were made much more realistic by the devices of the band. The blowing of the horn of arriving tally-ho, the whistling of the passing express, the escaping steam of the engines and puffing of the trains were capitally done and made the impression produced by the pictures much more vivid.

The sword fencing of J. Sentous and M. Bertrand was not all that it might have been, but it seemed to please the friends of the men who gave the exhibition. Daniel Taschet and Frank Sentous then wrestled two bouts in the Graeco-Roman style. Both men were wonderfully powerful, and they appeared to be evenly matched. While Taschet is somewhat quicker and taller, Sentous is the stronger of the two. After a sharp tussle of almost two minutes and a half, Taschet landed Sentous flat on his back after a very pretty throw. In the second bout both men were on the floor most of the time. Twice Sentous came within an arm's length of securing a victory, but he was thrown away from him. The bout ended in favor of Sentous in 3 min. 34 s.

The last performance on the program was an exhibition of eight members of the Legion Francaise, illustrating the method of fencing with the bayonet.

Manager Gray, who is always on the alert for attractions for the exhibition, conceived the idea last week of telegraphing to Secretary of the Navy Herbert for permission to allow the sailors and marines of the United States main-of-war navy to perform some evolutions at the Pavilion. Yesterday he received the following reply:

"Replying to your telegram of the 24th inst., the Department regrets that the exigencies of the service prevent its complying with your request. Respectfully H. A. Herbert, Secretary."

Upon the receipt of this letter Manager Gray requested R. H. Heron, who is a cousin of Comptroller Eckles to telegraph to the latter in regard to the matter. Mr. Heron wired as follows: "Our association telegraphed to Secretary of Navy under signature of Gray. No reply. Can you aid us regarding same?" It is expected that Secretary Herbert will accede to the request and will allow the sailors and marines to attend the exhibition.

Probably no other day has given greater attractions than the varied programme that has been provided for today. In the afternoon the colored baby show will undoubtedly prove a great drawing card. Over fifty colored babies have been entered for the contest for the prizes for the fattest and prettiest babies, and the novelty of the event is sufficient to bring one of the largest crowds.

In honor of the Spanish and Mexican colonies in this city, the day has been called Spanish and Mexican day. The members of these colonies have been preparing for a long time for the occasion. The Mexican National Hymn will be sung by a chorus of forty voices and the Mexican Band will render some excellent selections.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee last evening the prize of \$75, won by Meyberg Bros. for the best decorated booth on the opening day, was ordered paid to the men in the employ of the firm, who constructed the booth, as per order of Meyberg Bros., and the prize of the same amount awarded to Bishop & Co., was awarded paid to the Associated Charities, under instructions of that firm.

The following is today's programme, Spanish and Mexican day: Afternoon—Colored baby show, \$50 in cash and other handsome prizes. Evening—Spanish band and chorus. Marine Quartette. Vocal duet, "La Jota de los Toreros," Yaelid, Bertha and Helen Roth. Bicycle races. Jota from "La Gran Via" (Valverde)—Arenvalo Guitar Club, M. S. Arenvalo, director. Animatograph. Mexican National Hymn, by chorus of forty voices, assisted by Bertha Roth, Frances Martinez, T. Geatitt, Marica de Ybarondo and Y. Garcia, soloists. Mazurka, "Sufir y Llorar" (M Estrada)—Club Filarmónico (Band) Señor Balderras, director. "La Golondrina" (Serradel)—Chorus. March, "Orilla" (Balderras)—Club Filarmónico. The Catline Band will give its usual promenade concert, both afternoon and evening.

Licensed to Wed.

Thomas Arrowsmith, a native of England, aged 57, and Melvina L. Pitts, a native of New York, aged 60, both residents of Los Angeles.

In the first heat of the mile race, a native of Sweden and a resident of Los Angeles, aged 31, and Margaret V. Smith, a native of Kansas and a resident of Pasadena, aged 35.

SAXTON—February 3, 1897, Mary J., wife of H. Saxton, in her 51st year.

FANT—At Pasadena, Ariz., Wednesday, February 3, 1897, Frank J. Fant, aged 60 years, father of Mrs. Dr. Friedrich of the city. The remains will be brought to Los Angeles for interment. Funeral notice later.

SPEAR—In Los Angeles, February 3, 1897, Mrs. Julia H. Spear, a native of Burlington, Vt., aged 53 years. (Southern California greasers please copy.)

A funeral service will be held at the residence, No. 127 Georgia Blvd. street, February 4, 1897.

RAYMOND—Entered into rest in Pasadena, Cal., Wednesday, February 3, Margaret Raymond, the aged mother of Mrs. Alvin Dodworth, in the 90th year of her age. (New York city papers please copy.)

DEATH RECORD.

A juvenile pianist, little Joseph Ricard, 11, scarcely more than 8 years old, played several solos, and then in concert with his father, G. Ricard, rendered a difficult solo. The musical ability of this little fellow is said to be most remarkable, and he has already composed several minor pieces for the piano.

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In honor of the Spanish and Mexican colonies in this city, the day has been called Spanish and Mexican day. The members of these colonies have been preparing for a long time for the occasion. The Mexican National Hymn will be sung by a chorus of forty voices and the Mexican Band will render some excellent selections.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee last evening the prize of \$75, won by Meyberg Bros. for the best decorated booth on the opening day, was ordered paid to the men in the employ of the firm, who constructed the booth, as per order of Meyberg Bros., and the prize of the same amount awarded to Bishop & Co., was awarded paid to the Associated Charities, under instructions of that firm.

The following is today's programme, Spanish and Mexican day: Afternoon—Colored baby show, \$50 in cash and other handsome prizes. Evening—Spanish band and chorus. Marine Quartette. Vocal duet, "La Jota de los Toreros," Yaelid, Bertha and Helen Roth. Bicycle races. Jota from "La Gran Via" (Valverde)—Arenvalo Guitar Club, M. S. Arenvalo, director. Animatograph. Mexican National Hymn, by chorus of forty voices, assisted by Bertha Roth, Frances Martinez, T. Geatitt, Marica de Ybarondo and Y. Garcia, soloists. Mazurka, "Sufir y Llorar" (M Estrada)—Club Filarmónico (Band) Señor Balderras, director. "La Golondrina" (Serradel)—Chorus. March, "Orilla" (Balderras)—Club Filarmónico. The Catline Band will give its usual promenade concert, both afternoon and evening.

Licensed to Wed.

Thomas Arrowsmith, a native of England, aged 57, and Melvina L. Pitts, a native of New York, aged 60, both residents of Los Angeles.

In the first heat of the mile race, a native of Sweden and a resident of Los Angeles, aged 31, and Margaret V. Smith, a native of Kansas and a resident of Pasadena, aged 35.

SAXTON—February 3, 1897, Mary J., wife of H. Saxton, in her 51st year.

FANT—At Pasadena, Ariz., Wednesday, February 3, 1897, Frank J. Fant, aged 60 years, father of Mrs. Dr. Friedrich of the city. The remains will be brought to Los Angeles for interment. Funeral notice later.

SPEAR—In Los Angeles, February 3, 1897, Mrs. Julia H. Spear, a native of Burlington, Vt., aged 53 years. (Southern California greasers please copy.)

A funeral service will be held at the residence, No. 127 Georgia Blvd. street, February 4, 1897.

RAYMOND—Entered into rest in Pasadena, Cal., Wednesday, February 3, Margaret Raymond, the aged mother of Mrs. Alvin Dodworth, in the 90th year of her age. (New York city papers please copy.)

DEATH RECORD.

A juvenile pianist, little Joseph Ricard, 11, scarcely more than 8 years old, played several solos, and then in concert with his father, G. Ricard, rendered a difficult solo. The musical ability of this little fellow is said to be most remarkable, and he has already composed several minor pieces for the piano.

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Cleaning-Up Sale.

Cleaning-Up means Marking Down. Marking down the way we are doing it these days means tremendous trading all through the store. The Dress Goods illustrate as well as any stock in the house the way prices are belittled and values enlarged. Read the specially special Lace Curtain news. More interesting Muslin Underwear prices, and so the story goes.

Special Notice

The full 7th Regiment Band will give a grand concert here next Saturday evening. Make arrangements to bring your friends and enjoy the music.

Suits and Wraps

Cleaning Up Prices.

Ladies' Tailor Made Suits of fancy mixtures, very latest, coat with fancy buttons, skirt full lined, \$10 suits: Cleaning up price..... \$4.95

Ladies' English Coney Fur Capes, silk lined, full sweep, made from selected skins, \$10 suits: Cleaning up price..... \$4.95

Ladies' Jackets in fancy mixtures, plain black and tan beavers, skeleton silk lined, fancy buttons, handsome \$10.00 kinds: Cleaning up price..... \$4.95

Ladies' Black Silk Skirts in fancy flowered and figured designs, richly finished, worth \$15.00: Cleaning up price..... \$7.95

Ladies' Suits, made of Scotch tweed in box coat effects, silk lined and fancy buttons, well made suits, worth \$15.00: Cleaning up price..... \$9.45

Spring Wash Fabrics

Cleaning Up Prices.

Egyptian Wrapper Flannels, pretty patterns and soft, fleecy lining, fast colors and 12 1/2 quality: Cleaning up price..... 7c

Silk Stripes Zephyr Gingham, shepherd plaids, and other choice patterns, genuine 36c grades: Cleaning up price..... 12c

All-wool Dress Goods, 36 inches broad, in red and black checks, 36c grade: Cleaning up price..... 15c

Scotch Plaids, double width, handsome colorings, 36c quality: Cleaning up price..... 19c

French Flannels, all wool and firm quality, neat plaids and patterns, regulation 36c grade: Cleaning up price..... 29c

Rich Laces

Cream Point de Gene Laces, 4 to 7 inches wide, open crochet edges, 2c yard grade: Cleaning up price..... 9c

48-inch Silk Chantilly Lace Flounce with small flowered designs, worth \$1.75 the yard: Cleaning up price..... 25c

Special Lace Curtains.

Here you find an interesting store of quality, uniqueness, exclusiveness and price lowered made by the Cleaning-Up Sale. No wonder we are conceded the leadership in Curtains.

SWISS CURTAINS, white and colored, ruffled edges or Tambour, some 3 some 3 1/2 yds long; these same have had regular sale at \$2.50 to \$3.75 the pair: Cleaning up price per pair..... \$1.95

NOVELTY NET CURTAINS in Bob Net, ruffled edge; Point de Esprit laced edge; these are in white and color; if they are worth \$4 and \$7 the pair: Cleaning up price..... \$2.95

IRISH POINT CURTAINS, full width and 3 1/2 yards long; best 20c with plenty of Tambour and fancy work; real value \$7 and \$9 the pair: Cleaning these up at..... \$5.00

FOUNTAIN SILK CURTAINS, large size, 3 1/2 yards long; finest white net with floral and scroll designs; rare \$6.50 and \$8 qualities: Cleaning these up at..... \$3.95

Dress Goods and Silks.

The Cleaning-Up Sale has made it possible for small purchase money to receive fuller return than ever before in the annals of dress fabric selling.

Colored Dress Goods. Fancy Diamond Cut Checks, in new shades of blues, browns, greens, and violet, all wool and 40 inches broad, elegant 76c fabrics; but Cleaning-Up Prices say..... 50c

New Black and Granite Weaves, latest swell shades of Alondiers, Olga and Emeralde greens, with mixtures of dahlia and violet: 76c qualities to be cleaned up at..... 60c

Extraordinary Silks. 30-inch Printed Twilled India Silks in elegant patterns and grade well worth 36c: Cleaning up price..... 35c

Foulard Silks in new large patterns, 25 in. broad and splendid 76c grades: Cleaning them up at..... 48c

Heavy Changeable Surah Silk in all the new combinations, regulation 76c quality: Cleaning up price..... 50c

Boys' Clothing.

A truly great sacrifice of honestly made garments, such as is only made possible once a year. It's small and odd lots that make such pigmy prices

Boys' Knee Pants, made of Cheviots and Cassimeres, light, dark and medium, sizes 12 to 14 yrs. great 36c and 76c values: Cleaning up price..... 35c

Boys' Neckwear, including neckties with flowing ends, club house bows and 4-in-hands; 36c kinds: Cleaning up at..... 25c

Boys' "Star" Shirt Waists made of best French Percales in new styles, choice 4 qualities in 36c and 48c account of cleaning them up we say..... 69c

Boys' Caps of navy blue yachting cloth in the very latest style, worth 30c each: Cleaning up at..... 15c

Sensational Shoes

Cleaning Up Prices.

Ladies' Oxford, hand-turned soles, narrow square toes, swell \$6.00 kinds: Cleaning up price..... \$1.50

Ladies' Winter Tan Seal Oxfords, pointed and narrow square toes, regulation \$3.00 kinds: Cleaning up price..... \$1.95

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes hand-turned soles, pointed toes, \$4 values: Cleaning up price..... \$2.60

Ladies' Fine Shoes with hand-turned soles, lace or button styles, cloth or kid tops, real \$5 values: Cleaning up price..... \$3.35

Men's Buff and Tan Cordovan Shoes, hand-sewn and new built dog toes, swell \$6.00 kinds: Cleaning up price..... \$4.35

Muslin Underwear

Cleaning Up Prices.

Corset Covers that are sterling worth at 35c and 50c now to be cleaned up..... 25c

STATE PRINTING.

HOPE THAT THE APPROPRIATION BILL MAY BE VETOED.

Printing Office Accounts Present a Gigantic Task to the Committee on Retrenchment.

CRISIS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SPEAKER COMBS TAKES THE FLOOR ABOUT APPROPRIATIONS.

Powerful Speech Against Any Special Order for These Bills—Code Commission May Be Abolished. Funds for the University.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 3.—At the time of sending this letter, the members of both houses are in an expectant frame of mind, awaiting a reliable message from the Governor vetoing the \$5,000 appropriation for the printing office. This bill was amended in the Assembly to \$30,000, but the Senate stood out for the original amount and the House finally amended the bill to restore the original sum. During the Governor's absence the fight on the printing office was waged so hotly that it was found necessary to appoint him of the situation, and the three-fold controversy between the Republican factions and the Democrats, and the consequence was that he was made to see the necessity of calling his people off, and standing merely by wordy expressions of reform that had no substance.

As soon as Budd had collapsed, the Republican majority, knowing they could not abandon their protest against extravagance without absolutely humiliating themselves, found it advantageous to throw the whole responsibility for the printing office on the Committee on Retrenchment. The manner in which this was done has been told in my telegraphic dispatches to The Times, and it has made Melick the center of one of the most conspicuous figures in the Assembly. Not only will he reap the benefits of a short-term effort of the Democrats to restore the true state of affairs in that extravagant institution, but he has, to all outward appearances, triumphed over the formidable opposition in his own party headed by Leavitt and Denney. The task before the committee is gigantic, and whether it will perform its work well or otherwise cannot now be forecasted. It is certain that the committee will unearth a great deal of waste, and reflect no credit on the office, and it may be incumbent upon the Legislature to decide whether or not the powers of the committee should be continued beyond the close of the session. That the idea of such a continuance is not novel is shown by a recollection of the discussion over this point at the time when the Senate special investigating committee took the inquiry into Senator Biggy's charges against Senator Dunn two years ago. At that time one objection which Senators had to serving on the committee was the apparent impossibility of finishing its work before sine die adjournment, and an unwillingness to sit after the Legislature had dissolved. The printing office accounts will require more labor than the examination of Biggy's witnesses, and if it prove true that people of far more prominence than Al Johnson are concerned, the length of the investigation may be prolonged almost indefinitely.

The part played by the San Francisco Examiner in connection with this whole subject will some day form an interesting chapter in the chronicles of this fight—interesting as showing the utterly unprincipled character of its work and the falsity of its hollow pretenses for reform. Unless it is greatly belied, its influence was exerted to pull Budd off his hot trail after Johnson's scalp, and it is now trying to throw dust in the eyes of the public by denouncing Johnson on the one hand and the investigating committee on the other. To those on the ground its policy appears perfectly plain from the wishy-washy nature of its utterances. "Long Green" Lawrence started out with a great blare of trumpet to be the devil around a stump, but the blare is all that has come of it. With four or five men here on the ground, including the veteran Al Murphy, it is a considerable expense in the way of hack hire and telegraph tolls the other night to send down some carbed figures which appeared correctly and more fully in The Times under a date ten days previous. There is little doubt that if the Governor vetoes the bill and the necessary two-thirds vote is not forthcoming to pass it over his veto, the Examiner will compel Budd to declare another legal holiday and will go into hysterics in a large type. But there seems to be an undefined expectation in the air that Budd may fall down and not get up, and this may follow if he finds that his veto might prevail. In other words, it is whispered that the Legislature is now in a position where he does not care about retrenchment and reform with a possible back-action movement, so long as he can play the game without bad effects to himself.

CODE COMMISSION.

The most generally discussed bit of news last night was the report that the Committee on Retrenchment would recommend the abolishment of the Code Commission. The news was not unexpected by Judge Daly, the only one of the commission-ers who was at the capital. He told the Times correspondent that the commission-ers had made no application to be allowed to live, but that they were only \$1000 left of the \$12,000 appropriation for the expenses of the commission, and he thought it would only be an act of decency on the part of the Legislature to allow the commission to die a natural death. Daly was in a cheerful mood at the time, as the Assembly Committee on Revision of the Codes had just decided to report favorably bills embodying sections 3008, 3009 and 3011 of the Political Code, which the commission had framed for the taxation of national banks and corporations.

The commission-ers may not have made a fight heretofore, but they got in their work this morning, for they secured the assistance of Mr. Burnett of the Retrenchment Committee in having the report abolishing the commission withheld until the commission could put in a defense before the committee. Wednesday night, the lobbyists were here in more or less force, but they do not receive a warm welcome at the hands of the retrenchers.

In connection with the Code Commission incident it may be well to state that the San Francisco sheet before referred to prints a cock-and-bull story this morning in which it outlines a deep, dark, dismal plot of the Republicans to get rid of this commission in order to create one of its own, and Mr. Melick of Los Angeles is prominently mentioned as one of the future commission-ers. I am credibly informed that the story is made out of whole cloth, and was first set going by a fusion member and has been disseminated for the purpose of diverting attention from the Code Commission and concentrating the hostility against it on an attack against the creation of a new commission. There is a Senate bill providing for a commission for the revision of the codes, and Mr. Valen-

line says if that should be passed and he should be tendered a place upon it he would deem it a great honor. He is opposed to the Code Commission and thinks it should be abolished for the reason that, instead of fulfilling its mission to revise the codes, it has poured in a lot of bills framed upon suggestions received elsewhere, but he says he is not engaged in any such scheme as the Examiner describes.

PROTECTION OF SHRIMPS.

Gately's bill making it a misdemeanor to sell or take shrimps from June 1 and October 1 of each year was reported back adversely this morning, but the member from San Francisco made a "roar," saying it had been acted on by the committee before he had had a chance to explain or defend it, and the House listened to him and sent it back to committee. It has been alleged that Gately is not so interested in the protection of shrimps as he is in the possible revenue that might accrue to him before the bill could be passed by the so-called "shrimp trust" were aware that there was any chance of the bill becoming a law. In other words, the bill is regarded as a "cash."

UNIVERSITY FUND.

The University of California is deeply interested in the bill before the Ways and Means Committee to give an additional one cent of taxation, one-half of which would be applied to the regents' promise shall be expounded each year in permanent improvements. Ex-Assemblyman Kahn, who is here in behalf of the measure, replies to the point made by the opposition that the university already has funds out at interest by saying that when the university had sold its lands and given the \$300,000 to the State and is not now able to get this money. Mr. Kahn said Mrs. Hearst was to give the university \$4,000,000, but it was "eventually." He declares the improvements are an absolute necessity. That some seven or eight hundred students now have to go into tents to receive instruction, often in inclement weather, and that if such treatment were accorded convicts a howl would go up from one end of the State to the other. Mr. Kahn is confident of making his point, and he has a complaint committee to deal with.

THE DREDGER JOB.

This was a field day for the combined mining and debris interests, for they have decided they must stand or fall together. Assemblyman Cutter, State Librarian Matthews, ex-Assemblyman Dick Thomas, secretary of the Debris Commission and T. L. Ford, ex-State Senator and representative of the Miners' Association, gathered around Cutter's seat this morning as the fight waged hotly, and counseled together.

The job came up on motion of Cutter to make the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the dredger and its crew of political flatters and the bill appropriating the \$250,000 for restraining dams special order for tomorrow morning. Dibble, who for some mysterious reason has been opposing these measures—some say because he has not been taken into the combine, and others that the railroad is opposed to the bills—objected most seriously to the motion. Cutter retorted that half the counties in the State were favorable to the bills, while the other half were not. Seward of Downieville, chairman of the Mines and Mining Committee, who has been industriously pointing out the benefits of every conceivable mining interest, chimed in a remark that the farmers and miners were seriously agreed upon this measure.

Speaker Combs here called Valentine of Los Angeles to the chair and took the floor. In an earnest speech, which he declared the critical stage had been reached in the deliberative procedure of the thirty-second session. He was not opposed to the propositions contained in these two bills, for he had not made up his mind on them in any way, but the bills pending before this Legislature involved nearly \$2,000,000. That fact overcast the small things that disturbed the session as the great sun overcasts the flicker of a candle. There was but one way to do—do as in the national Congress. Take these bills in the Ways and Means Committee, stand them side by side; segregate, cut off and abolish and then go before the people with these propositions resting on an economic basis. He had a bill appropriating \$150,000 for Napa Asylum, but he wanted this arrayed by the side of other appropriation bills. The first thing to ascertain was how much of expenditure the people of the State would stand. If it was the judgment of the House that his bill should go by the board, he would consent. And if the passage of his bill involved the proposition that he must necessarily vote against his own bill, he would vote against his own bill. It went against the grain, he said, for him to come down from the floor and contend with the members, but his belief was that a crisis had been reached and he wished to oppose the making of such bills a special order.

Wright of Berkeley said the Speaker's position might be due to a doubt as to whether the members who went on the junketing trip might report. He thought it safe to say that \$300,000 wanted for Mendocino and \$125,000 for Napa would not be allowed. This would save about \$500,000. The bills by Cutter were almost the most important that would come before this House, and he didn't see why they should not come up as special order.

Shanahan made another of his powerful speeches, saying the people of the State demanded no extravagance. He remembered the time when members dragged their names almost into infamy by an appropriation to build brush dams in the county Cutter represents. That cost \$500,000. He was now opposed to treating this question as if it involved only \$10 or \$15.

Dibble followed with an effective reference to the fact that both parties pledged to keep appropriations inside of a 45-cent limit, and that members as yet had no knowledge of what the appropriations contained in the General Appropriation Bill would be. This point, told with the members, and after further vain efforts of the debris people's friends to induce the House to consent to skipping the bills tomorrow, an amendment by Belshaw, making them special order for Friday, was adopted by 47 to 22, and the special order was ordered for Friday by 47 to 18. Cutter and the lobbyists then fled out to lay their plans.

THE ATTACHE SCANDAL.

Chief Clerk Duckworth appeared in the Assembly chamber this morning stiff and pale, and walking with the aid of a stick. He did not make an attempt to remain at his post very long. He told Mr. Chynoweth of the prosecution that he would appear and testify as long as his strength would permit, but he did not expect to be able to finish at one hearing. The evidence against him is now taken by the prosecution to be very strong, and one of the first pieces of information which he received on reaching the capital this morning was that Wayne, mine, Keable, and Boone, a him. This is believed to be about the sentiment of the committee, and Duckworth can now get to work to change it.

The report of the Attache's Committee, which caused such a sensation among the Republicans, that its preambles was withdrawn before the committee's report could be put in, not only forced the appointment of a special committee, which did no investigating last night, but led to a personal explanation from Speaker Combs this afternoon. The Speaker said that his appointments had been criticized in some quarters, but that his nature and his record were shown by the journals, and if any of the attaches were un-

essay they should be stricken off. The trouble about the original appointments was that the people were not able to do the work, and it had devolved upon the Speaker to see that the cuspidors were cleaned and the capital kept clean. He had engaged a porter to clean the Assembly. There was no provision for the porter's pay, but he had told the porter that he would get his pay. He had appointed ten pages, and if there were too many they could be stricken off. He had appointed a reading clerk, and at present there was not a clerk able to make up a file without assistance. His appointments, Mr. Cortes said, were not personal. His only personal appointment went in with the original resolution at the beginning of the session.

Melick, later in the afternoon, called up his resolution of January 21, calling for the investigation as to whether there were any temporary or permanent attaches who had not performed their duties and as to whether money paid them in excess of work could be recovered. He had the resolution referred to the special investigating committee of which Wayne is chairman. The legislators who made the expenditure south today returned, and the expense accounts are now coming in. The wise men were much impressed with the beauty of the exhibit. The next thing will be appropriations. M. B. Campbell of Highland Asylum and Superintendent Coffin of Whittier Reform School returned with the party.

Senator Bulla is out again, though not a well man. He could not remain in his room and he has been given a pass at a critical stage. His three bills to allow cities to control lands outside of their corporate limits, providing for their reversion to the State, and grants for railroads to and from the same have been passed by the Senate. Those bills all have reference to Griffith Park.

Kenyon's bill (which Pendleton is interested in) relating to street railway bonds has passed.

Speaker Combs is very friendly with the chairman of the Los Angeles delegation, and Mr. Valentine filled the chair today. He makes a very efficient Speaker.

C. E. WASHBURN.

FEATHERED BEAUTIES.

THE POULTRY EXHIBITION ATTRACTING MUCH INTEREST.

Rare Displays of Thoroughbred Fowls—Fine Collection of English Buff Cochins and Barred Plymouth Rocks—New Breeds, Curiosity in Leghorns.

The Poultry Association's exhibition of thoroughbred fowls is attracting much attention, not only from those directly interested in the breeding and raising of fine poultry, but from admirers of beautiful birds in general, and a look at the attractive glass windows is followed by an irresistible desire to gaze at the prize-winners within. The whole exhibition is extremely interesting and reflects great credit upon Los Angeles and Southern California.

The exhibition of English buff cochins by A. E. Olshausen, is a splendid collection of up-to-date birds; one of the finest in the United States, and such as has never been shown on the Coast before. The birds are huge in size, rich in color, with rounded forms and legs fluffed with feathers to the ground. One rooster in particular looks as if he had succumbed to an extreme



LIGHT BRAHMA.

modesty and clothed himself in Turkish trousers, while his next door neighbor, a very beautiful lady of high degree, also wears bifurcated garments, which are a very artistic improvement on those affected by her human sisters. The same exhibitor also displays a collection of buff cochins bantams which are fine specimens of the same breed in miniature. In the same collection are shown a new breed termed black-cochin bantams, which are said to have never been shown on the Coast.

S. Tyler & Son of Pasadena exhibit a large collection of white and barred Plymouth Rocks. The latter are exceptionally fine in coloring and marking, the barring being distinct and even to the tip of the tail.

O. S. Compton of Pasadena exhibits a fine assortment of white Wyandottes and J. W. Osburn shows an especially fine specimen of the black langshan.

The houdans, celebrated French table fowls, peer out from their fluffy black and white crest and beard, with a certain French coquettishness, and appear to be possessed with a flattering opinion of their own fine appearance.

J. W. England of Redlands exhibits a long row of beautiful light brahmas, whose coloring is especially attractive, the pure white of the body feathers being mingled with black at the hocks and tail.

A. Koppe of Fruitlands displays three pairs of dark brahmas, in which the

markings are penciled with remarkable distinctness and beauty. A new breed which has been originated by a woman in Southern California is shown in the buff brahmas, which are like the light brahmas with the exception that the ground color is buff instead of white. The coloring is a beautiful soft buff, with black points. S. Tyler displays a collection of pigeons in which several different varieties are represented, the cage of homers and dragons being especially attractive.

The white-faced black Spanish breed is well represented, and the blue Andalusians shown by O. L. Barnes are among the rare fowls to be seen. The handsome shade and marking of the

WHAT MAKES MEN STRONG?

It is Not a Drug, to Poison the Stomach, but Vital Force, Electricity.

As Given to the Weakened Nerves by Dr.

Sanden's Electric Belt.



The greatest boon to men who have wasted the energy of youth in excesses or otherwise is that gentle, exhilarating force coming from a galvanic current of electricity. This wonderful unseen power, as it courses through the body mixes with the blood and vitalizes it. This grand element of life, as it finds its way into the flabby, relaxed nerves, urges them into a state of vigorous tenacity; it flies through the weakened system as does the life blood, and all that it touches is brought to life. It takes the faintest spark of vitality and nurses it until it is a fountain of animal magnetism, nerve power, strength. Strength, strength; that is it. Strength of manhood—that awe-inspiring element which transforms the weak, decrepit and prematurely aged wreck of a man into a giant of youthful vigor, with warm, healthy blood, light heart and clear brain. Such is the work of Electricity when rightly used on the weakened body. Such is Electricity when applied to exhausted nerves by

Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

Men, and women as well, can regain the vigor born of youth from this grand invention. Its friends are everywhere. In every hamlet in the country are those who owe their happiness to it. In thousands of homes it holds the affection of father, mother and son; it is a remedy for all, because it makes the home happy by restoring health to all who are blessed with its touch.

No disease or ailment which arises from weakness of stomach, blood, nerve or muscle is beyond the curative effects of Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. It gives strength, and strength sets every vital organ of the body vigorously to work carrying off impurities—hence leaves no place for disease.

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Have you drugged and dosed till you are sick of the poison? You crave for a more natural remedy, you want more strength in your body? Try this famous treatment. Read the hundreds of letters from people who reside near you; they have been cured, and they speak in grateful praise of Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt. If you cannot call and see this Belt and consult with Dr. Sanden, send for his book, "Three Classes of Men," which is free, closely sealed, by mail. Don't delay action; your health is too vitally important to be neglected. Act now. It may save you years of misery.

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

304 South Broadway, corner Second, Los Angeles, Cal.

Office Hours: 8 to 6; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.

latter attract much admiring comment.

The pit game, trimmed for the fray, is one of the features of the exhibition, and presents a curious appearance with every unnecessary feather shorn away.

There is a good display of brown leghorns, and a curiosity in the leg-horn family is a rare exhibition of black leghorns, shown by J. W. Osburn.

Another display well worth seeing is that of the buff leghorns, a new breed now being evolved, in which the coloring is very beautiful. The black Minorcas, shown by H. H. Draves, have the reputation of laying the largest eggs of any of the breeds.

Following is the list of the prizes awarded:

Light Brahmas—Cocks: first, John C. Stedman; second, J. W. England; third, J. W. England.

Cockerels: first, J. W. England; second, John C. Stedman, third, J. W. England.

Pullets: first, J. W. England, second, John C. Stedman, third, John C. Stedman.

Pen: first, J. W. England; second, John C. Stedman; third, John C. Stedman.

Dark Brahmas—Hen: first, A. Koppe; second, A. Koppe; third, A. Koppe.

Cockerel: first, A. Koppe; second, A. Koppe; third, A. Koppe.

Pullet: first, A. Koppe; second, A. Koppe; third, A. Koppe.

Houdans—Cock: first, J. P. Goytino; second, J. P. Goytino.

Cockerel: first, J. P. Goytino; second, J. P. Goytino.

Black Minorcas—Cock: first, J. W. Osburn; second, J. W. Osburn.

Hen: first, second and third, H. C. Drowes.

Pullet: first, second and third, H. C. Drowes.

Blue Andalusians—Cockerel: second, O. L. Barnes.

Pullet: first and second, O. L. Barnes.

Pen: first, O. L. Barnes.

Buff Plymouth Rocks—Cockerel: first, F. A. Smith; second, L. E. Brainerd.

Pullet: first, F. A. Smith; second, L. E. Brainerd.

Cockerel: second, Robert Rowan.

Pullet: first and second, Robert Rowan.

Pen: first, Robert Rowan.

Pit Games—Cock: first and second, T. I. Woods.

Cockerel: first and second, T. I. Woods.

Cockerel: first and second, T. I. Woods.

Pen: first and second, T. I. Woods.

Golden Sebright, cock: third, Mrs. Smith.

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15c Machine Oil, Best quality, "large bottle" 5c

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